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August 20, 1997

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Dear Jane:

Re: Draft Socio-Economic Report - George Lake Properties - NWT

Thank you for your letter of July 30 containing your suggestions for our draft report. We found them useful and comprehensive, and appreciate the time you spent going over the report.

We enclose a second draft of our report on paper and in WP 6.1 format. We have incorporated most of your changes where we could, such as reordering the information in the tables and reordering the sequence of the communities based on their population size. We feel that reducing all tables to one page, such as Table 2.2 (workforce), would reduce the continuity of the information. We have also included additional details on Cambridge Bay and Kugluktuk which we received from Allen Maghagak after we had forwarded the first draft.

Certain information such as details relating to Bathurst Inlet, Umingmaktok, Gjoa Haven, Taloyoak and Pelly Bay have yet to be collected. We intend to expand the information about Bathurst Inlet and Umingmaktok when we complete the joint study on ecotourism with the Warner's from Bathurst Inlet. We will collect the missing data (such as high school graduates and community services) on Gjoa Haven, Taloyoak and Pelly Bay when we resume the study. Chapters four and five will also be completed at that time.

We look forward to continuing this work.

Yours sincerely,



Robert Hornal

cc: Bruce Ott, NDM
enclosures

DRAFT

**SOCIO-ECONOMIC EVALUATION
OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE
GEORGE LAKE PROPERTIES,
BACK RIVER AREA, NORTHWEST TERRITORIES**

**Prepared for
ARAUCO RESOURCES CORPORATION**

**by
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AUGUST, 1997

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ABBREVIATIONS

GNWT	Government of the Northwest Territories
KC	Kitikmeot Corporation
KIA	Kitikmeot Inuit Association
NSA	Nunavut Settlement Area
NTI	Nunavut Tunngavik Inc.
NWT	Northwest Territories

DRAFT SOCIO-ECONOMIC EVALUATION OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE GEORGE LAKE PROPERTIES, BACK RIVER AREA, NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

1.0 PURPOSE AND METHODOLOGY

The purpose of this study is to identify the social and economic impacts of the proposed development of the George Lake gold deposits on the communities in the Kitikmeot Region of the Northwest Territories (NWT). These communities include Cambridge Bay, Kugluktuk, Gjoa Haven, Taloyoak, Pelly Bay, Umingmaktok and Bathurst Inlet. Where the study identifies negative impacts, it makes recommendations for the mitigation of these impacts.

The study focus is on the Kitikmeot communities because the potential for impact on these small communities is much greater than the potential impact on the larger communities of Yellowknife and Edmonton, the southern supply points for the development.

The study was carried out during June and July, 1997, and included interviews with local, territorial, federal and Inuit representatives. These interviews provided relevant data and statistics which were used in conjunction with prefeasibility study workforce requirements provided by Arauco to assess the impacts of the development of the George Lake deposits on the Kitikmeot communities.

2.0 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Arauco Resources Corporation (Arauco) proposes to mine five gold deposits near George Lake and one gold deposit near Goose Lake. All deposits lie between 55 and 120 km south of the community of Bathurst Inlet in the Kitikmeot Region of the Northwest Territories (see Figure 2.1).

Arauco proposes to:

- a) mine the deposits by open pit and underground methods;
- b) construct a 160 km winter road from Contwoyto Lake to transport the ore to the Lupin Mine and to enable resupply; and
- c) construct two 1,500 m airstrips at George Lake and at Goose Lake.

It is anticipated that development work will commence in 1998 at George Lake and in 1999 at Goose Lake. Mining will reach a rate of 1,500 tonnes/day by the year 2000. Mining will cease in 2008 unless new reserves are identified in the intervening years.

Ore will be stockpiled at the mine sites during the summer, then moved by truck (B trains) over a winter road to the mill at Lupin Mine between January and May each year. A winter road will be constructed between Goose Lake and George Lake, then west to the south end of Contwoyto Lake where it will join the winter road from Yellowknife to Lupin (see Figure 2.1).

2.1 Project Schedule

Arauco proposes the following development schedule.

January 1998	Commence fuel and freight haul
Spring 1998	Erect permanent camp and power supply facilities
Summer 1998	Commence prestripping and mine development at George Lake
January 1999	Commence mine development at Goose Lake

2.2 Workforce

In December 1996, a prefeasibility study of the George Lake and Goose Lake deposits was completed. The prefeasibility study identified the workforce requirements for the proposed mine development and operations.

2.2.1 Construction Workforce

The workforce required to construct the living quarters, power plant, airstrip, garage and other infrastructure will be on site for about one year and will peak at 100 workers. Table 2.1 describes this workforce in greater detail.

Figure 2.1
Location of George Lake and Goose Lake
in the Kitikmeot Region, NWT

Table 2.1
1998 Construction Workforce
 (Source: Nuna Logistics Limited, 1996)

	Jan - Mar	April - Sept	Oct - Nov
Carpenters	10	14	10
Labourers	10	15	10
Operators	10	14	10
Ironworkers	10	13	10
Electricians	4	4	4
Pipefitters	3	9	5
Millwrights	2	2	1
Sheetmetal Workers	0	3	1
Roofers	0	2	0
Support Personnel (includes caterers, supervisors, etc)	18	24	20
Total	67	100	71

2.2.1.2 Construction Schedule

It is anticipated that the construction workers will work 10 hour shifts, seven days a week, with three weeks on and one week off. Workers will be flown to the site from Yellowknife, Cambridge Bay, Kugluktuk and Edmonton.

2.2.2 Transportation Workforce

From January 1998 to April 1998 approximately 100 people (60 drivers, 20 mechanics, 12 caterers and 8 supervisors) will transport building supplies and fuel over a winter road from Yellowknife to the George Lake site. Camps will be set up at Contwoyto Lake, at Nose Lake and at George Lake for road and equipment maintenance, and to provide emergency shelter and food for the drivers.

During 1999 and in each subsequent year, the same number of people will be required to bring in fuel and supplies and to truck stockpiled ore to Lupin. This work will commence in January and continue to mid-May.

2.2.3 Permanent Workforce

The workforce required to operate the mines is described in Table 2.2. This workforce will consist of Arauco personnel, contract miners, drillers and catering staff. Once mining commences at both George Lake and Goose Lake, the workforce will range from 201 to a maximum of 226. These numbers do not include workers employed by Echo Bay Mines Ltd. at the Lupin mill.

The number of people on site at any one time is shown in Table 2.3. These numbers are largest in the early years of the development as the number of contract staff is greatest then because contractors are developing both the open pits and the underground portions of both sites.

2.2.3.1 Rotation

Most employees will work a two week on-site/two week off-site rotation similar to the Lupin Mine work schedule. Senior staff will work a seven day on-site/seven day off-site rotation with a nine day on-site, five day off-site rotation occurring once per month. This nine/five rotation allows for all senior staff to be on-site at one time per month.

2.2.3.2 Hiring Points

The hiring policy for the George Lake properties will be to source manpower from northern communities to the greatest extent possible and in accordance with the Inuit Impact and Benefits Agreement. In the event that a suitable candidate cannot be sourced from a northern community, the hire point will be Edmonton, Alberta.

Twin Otter aircraft will provide personnel transport to and from hiring points at Cambridge Bay, Gjoa Haven, Kugluktuk and Taloyoak. F28 class aircraft will provide personnel transport and supplies transport to and from Yellowknife and Edmonton.

2.2.3.3 Training

Arauco anticipates implementing a training program during its operations. Training for Northerners will be provided to prepare them for occupations in mine operations, administration, surface support, electrical and mechanical maintenance and in technical roles provided that candidates are academically qualified. Training will typically be on-the-job with dedicated training sessions where that is appropriate. Some apprenticeships in trades may be available.

Table 2.2

Operations Workforce

(Source: Nuna Logistics Limited, 1996)

MINE DEPARTMENT	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
SALARIED EMPLOYEES												
Mine Superintendent	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Mine Captain	0	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	0
Shift Bosses	0	4	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
Mechanical/Electrical Foremen	0	2	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	2
Mine Clerk	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	0	0
HOURLY PAID EMPLOYEES												
Development:												
Drillers	0	8	16	16	12	12	16	16	14	12	8	0
Facemen	0	8	16	16	12	12	16	16	14	12	8	0
Raisemen	0	4	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	12	8	0
Production:												
Drillers (LH)	0	0	8	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	8	8
Scoop Operators	0	0	4	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	4	4
Truck Operators	0	0	8	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	8	8
Blasters	0	0	4	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	4	4
General:												
Nippers/Trainees	0	2	6	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	4	4

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Plumbers	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	0
Surface Equipment/Power Plant Operators	0	6	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
Surface Labourers	0	2	6	8	8	8	8	8	8	6	4	2
Surface/Power Plant Mechanics	0	4	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	4	4
Millwrights	0	2	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	4	2
Total Services Department	3	43	63	65	64	64	64	64	64	56	48	34
ADMINISTRATION DEPARTMENT												
Mine Manager	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Administration Supervisor	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Accountants	0	2	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Safety/Training	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Security/Personnel	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Purchasing Agents	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Nurses	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Secretaries	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Warehousemen	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Total Administration Department	3	14	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17
CONTRACTORS												
OPEN PITS												
Supervisors	0	2	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Drillers	0	4	8	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Servicemen	0	4	8	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Heavy Equipment Operators	0	8	16	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Truck Operators	0	16	32	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Blasters	0	4	8	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mechanics	0	10	20	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
UNDERGROUND												
Supervisors	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0
Shaft and Production Miners	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	16	0
Hoistmen	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	0
Deckmen	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	0
Leaders	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	0
Service People (Mechanics)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	0
OTHER												
George Lake Diamond Drillers	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	0
Goose Lake Diamond Drillers	0	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	0	0	0
George Lake Camp Services	0	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Goose Lake Camp Services	0	0	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	0	0
Total Contractors	0	60	116	68	20	20	20	20	20	52	46	

Table 2.3

Personnel On Site

(Source: Nuna Logistics Limited, 1996)

SUMMARY	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
GEORGE LAKE												
Mine Department	1	20	53	53	49	49	53	53	53	53	44	30
Services Department	3	24	27	27	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	19
Administration Department	2	8	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Contractors	0	31	31	7	7	7	7	7	7	24	24	5
Total	6	83	121	97	92	92	96	96	96	113	104	64
GOOSE LAKE												
Mine Department	0	0	12	24	24	24	24	24	21	15	0	0
Services Department	0	0	7	8	8	8	8	8	8	4	0	0
Administration Department	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Contractors	0	0	29	29	5	5	5	5	5	3	0	0
Total	0	0	48	61	37	37	37	37	34	22	0	0
ALL SITES												
Mine Department	1	20	65	77	73	73	77	77	74	68	44	30
Services Department	3	24	34	35	34	34	34	34	34	30	26	19
Administration Department	2	8	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Contractors	0	31	60	36	12	12	12	12	12	27	24	5
Grand Total	6	83	169	158	129	129	133	133	130	135	104	64

3.0 SOCIO-ECONOMIC BASELINE

The study area includes the seven communities of Cambridge Bay, Kugluktuk, Gjoa Haven, Taloyoak, Pelly Bay, Umingmaktok and Bathurst Inlet in the Kitikmeot Region of the Northwest Territories (Figure 2.1). These communities were selected because of their proximity to the proposed George Lake Properties, their relationship with the region surrounding the proposed project site and their potential for supplying the proposed project with services, supplies and workers.

Many communities in the Northwest Territories have either changed their name in recent years or are in the process of changing their name. This study has used the official community name and spelling as published by the Territorial Toponymist (GNWT Department of Education, Culture and Employment, 1996a).

3.1 Kitikmeot Region

The Kitikmeot Region is the western region in the Nunavut Settlement Area (NSA) in the NWT (Figure 2.1). The region is located in the central arctic, 900 km north of Yellowknife and 800 km east of Inuvik. There are seven communities in the region: the hamlets of Cambridge Bay, Kugluktuk, Gjoa Haven, Taloyoak, Pelly Bay and the unincorporated settlements of Umingmaktok and Bathurst Inlet. Cambridge Bay is the administrative center for the Kitikmeot Region; it is located 360 km northeast of the George Lake Properties. The official Kitikmeot Region of the NWT includes the Hamlet of Holman on the west side of Victoria Island. Holman is, however, part of the Inuvialuit Settlement Area and not part of the Nunavut Settlement Area. For the purposes of this study, the Kitikmeot Region excludes the community of Holman.

3.1.1 Population and Demographics

The demographics of the Kitikmeot Region are presented in Table 3.1. In 1996 the region had a population of 4,644, an increase of 16% since 1991. The projected population for the region in the year 2001 is 5,396, again an increase of 16%. Between 1986 and 1991 the region's population increased by 18%. Most of the increase in population can be attributed to a high birth rate. The NWT birth rate averaged 24.4 births per 1,000 of population in 1996 compared with 13.2 births per 1,000 nationally (News/North Opportunities North, 1996f).

The 1991 census shows that: 1,570 individuals or 39% of the population was 14 years of age or younger; 2,315 individuals or 58% of the population was between the ages of 15 and 64; 89% of the population of the region was of aboriginal (Inuit) origin and the region had 50 more males than females.

Table 3.1
Demographics of the Kitikmeot Region
(Source: GNWT Bureau of Statistics, 1997a; 1997b; 1996b; GNWT Department of Economic Development and Tourism and Inuvialuit Development Corporation, 1996)

	Cambridge Bay	Kugluktuk	Gjoa Haven	Taloyoak	Pelly Bay	Umingmaktok	Bathurst Inlet	Kitikmeot Region
Population								
2001 (Projected)	1,501	1,419	1,083	785	541	49 ¹	18	5,396
1996	1,351	1,201	879	648	496	51	18	4,644
1991	1,116	1,059	783	580	409	53	18	4,018
1986	1,002	888	650	488	297	61	16	3,402
Percent Change								
1996 to 2001	11%	12%	23%	21%	9%	-4%	0%	16%
1991 to 1996	21%	13%	12%	12%	21%	-4%	0%	16%
1986 to 1991	11%	19%	20%	19%	38%	-13%	13%	18%
Age (1991)²								
0 - 14	415 (37%)	405 (38%)	335 (43%)	235 (41%)	170 (42%)	10 (18%)	n/a	1,570 (39%)
15 - 24	170 (15%)	195 (18%)	185 (24%)	100 (17%)	110 (27%)	5 (9%)	n/a	765 (19%)
25 - 44	400 (36%)	320 (30%)	160 (20%)	160 (28%)	85 (21%)	15 (27%)	n/a	1,140 (28%)
45 - 64	115 (10%)	110 (10%)	80 (10%)	60 (10%)	25 (6%)	20 (36%)	n/a	410 (10%)
65+	20 (2%)	35 (3%)	10 (1%)	15 (3%)	5 (1%)	5 (9%)	n/a	90 (2%)

	Cambridge Bay	Kugluktuk	Gjoa Haven	Taloyoak	Pelly Bay	Umingmaktok	Bathurst Inlet	Kitikmeot Region
Ethnicity (1991)								
Inuit	828 (75%)	981 (93%)	752 (96%)	544 (94%)	395 (97%)	53 (100%)	18 (100%)	3571 (89%)
Dene	1 (0%)	3 (0%)	6 (1%)	3	0	0	0	13
Metis	16 (1%)	1 (0%)	0	0	0	0	0	1
Non-aboriginal	271 (24%)	74 (6%)	25 (3%)	33 (6%)	14 (3%)	0	0	417 (10%)
Gender (1991)								
Female	535	550	380	290	195	25	n/a	1,975
Male	580	510	400	290	220	25	n/a	2,025

¹ Estimated.

² Numbers may not equal 1991 population figure due to rounding by Statistics Canada.

3.1.2 Employment, Income and Workforce

In 1991, 1,380 residents or 34% of the region's population were employed in the five larger communities of Cambridge Bay, Kugluktuk, Gjoa Haven, Taloyoak and Pelly Bay. Seven hundred and twenty-five or 53% of those employed were employed in government services, including education and health services (Table 3.2). The second largest group, 200 people or 14%, were employed in the retail sector; 115 people or 8% were employed in construction; 85 people or 6% were employed in other services; 60 people or 4% were employed in the accommodation/restaurant sector; the transportation, communications and the mining sectors each employed 45 people, or 3% each. Twenty people or 1% were employed in each the manufacturing and wholesale sectors while 10 people were employed in each of the fishing and business services sectors.

The average income of the residents in the five larger communities in 1994 was \$24,880 (Table 3.3). The average income in the NWT in 1994 was \$32,608, 31% more than the average income in the larger Kitikmeot communities. Income data for 1994 is not available for Umingmaktok or Bathurst Inlet, but is available for Umingmaktok in 1993. In that year, 10 income tax returns averaged \$10,100 per return (GNWT Bureau of Statistics, 1996d).

The NWT 1994 Labour Force Survey reported that in 1994 the potential workforce of Cambridge Bay, Kugluktuk, Gjoa Haven, Taloyoak, Pelly Bay and Umingmaktok was 2,595 and that the potential aboriginal workforce was 2,208 or 85% of the region's workforce (Table 3.4). Of the possible 2,208 aboriginal workers, 949 or 43% participated in the workforce during 1994.

The NWT 1994 Labour Force Survey reported that 1,697 people were in the workforce in the six communities of Cambridge Bay, Kugluktuk, Gjoa Haven, Taloyoak, Pelly Bay and Umingmaktok during 1994; 1,289 of the residents were employed while 408 were unemployed (Table 3.4). These communities had a workforce participation rate of 65% and an unemployment rate of 24% (Table 3.4). The Labour Force Survey also identified people not working who would seek work should jobs become more plentiful. This category included those seeking work (the unemployed) and those not included in the workforce (either they stopped seeking work or had yet to enter the workforce). In the region, 929 residents who were not working said they would like a job (Table 3.4). Almost all of those unemployed or not working but seeking a job were of aboriginal descent.

3.1.3 Economy

The wage economy of the region is dominated by employment in either federal, territorial or municipal government. Over one half of those employed work for government in public administration, education or health services (Table 3.2). The second largest sector of the region's economy is the retail sector followed by the construction industry. Both the retail and construction sectors are significantly smaller than the government sector.

Table 3.2
Number of People Employed by Economic Sector in the Five Largest Kitikmeot Communities in 1991¹
 (Source: GNWT Department of Economic Development and Tourism and Inuvialuit Development Corporation, 1996)

Economic Sector	Cambridge Bay	Kugluktuk	Gjoa Haven	Taloyoak	Pelly Bay	Total
Agriculture						
Fishing		10 (3%)				10 (1%)
Logging						
Mining	10 (2%)	35 (10%)				45 (3%)
Manufacturing		10 (3%)	10 (4%)			20 (1%)
Construction	45 (9%)	35 (10%)	15 (7%)	10 (6%)	10 (7%)	115 (8%)
Transportation	35 (7%)	10 (3%)				45 (3%)
Communications	25 (5%)	10 (3%)			10 (7%)	45 (3%)
Wholesale	10 (2%)			10 (6%)		20 (1%)
Retail	55 (10%)	40 (11%)	55 (24%)	25 (15%)	25 (19%)	200 (14%)
Finance						
Real Estate						
Business Services				10 (6%)		10 (1%)
Accom/Restaurant	20 (4%)	10 (3%)	10 (4%)	10 (6%)	10 (7%)	60 (4%)
Other Services	35 (7%)	20 (6%)	10 (4%)	10 (6%)	10 (7%)	85 (6%)
Government Services (incl. education and health)	265 (53%)	170 (48%)	125 (56%)	95 (56%)	70 (53%)	725 (53%)
Total	500	350	225	170	135	1,380

¹ Data is not available for Umingmaktok or Bathurst Inlet.

Table 3.3

Number of Income Tax Returns, Total Income and Average Income for the Five Largest Kitikmeot Communities¹
(Source: GNWT Bureau of Statistics, 1996d, 1997b)

	Cambridge Bay	Kugluktuk	Gjoa Haven	Taloyoak	Pelly Bay	Kitikmeot Total	NWT Total
No. of 1994 income tax returns	690	580	360	280	230	2,140	35,800
Total 1994 income reported	\$23,264	\$12,720	\$6,904	\$5,576	\$4,779	\$53,243	\$1,167,485
Average income 1994	\$33,716	\$21,931	\$19,178	\$19,914	\$20,778	\$24,880	\$32,608
Average income 1993	\$30,999	\$21,130	\$19,050	\$20,189	\$21,657	\$23,903	\$30,727

¹ Income data is not available for Umingmaktok and Bathurst Inlet.

Table 3.4
Characteristics of the Workforce in the Kitikmeot Region in 1994¹
(Source: GNWT Bureau of Statistics, 1994)

	Cambridge Bay	Kugluktuk	Gjoa Haven	Taloyoak	Pelly Bay	Umingmaktok	Kitikmeot Region
Workforce							
Population 15 - 65 yrs	799	667	475	376	250	28	2,595
Workforce	594	383	291	227	187	15	1,697
Participation rate	74%	57%	61%	60%	75%	54%	65%
Employed	542	263	193	168	112	11	1,289
Unemployed	52	120	98	59	75	4	408
Unemployment rate	9%	31%	34%	26%	40%	27%	24%
No. of persons not working & wanting a job, (includes the unemployed)	141	292	195	167	125	9	929
Aboriginal Workforce							
Potential workforce	560	570	458	347	245	28	2,208
Employed	319	186	178	148	107	11	949
Percentage employed	57%	33%	39%	43%	44%	39%	43%
Population 15 yrs & over during 1993							
Total	827	710	492	392	259	34	2,714
Worked at a job	630 (76%)	413 (58%)	289 (59%)	263 (67%)	180 (69%)	19 (56%)	1,794 (66%)
Trapped	59 (7%)	52 (7%)	47 (10%)	52 (13%)	41 (16%)	11 (32%)	262 (10%)
Hunted or fished	234 (28%)	398 (56%)	298 (61%)	338 (86%)	250 (97%)	13 (38%)	1,531 (56%)
Made crafts	125 (15%)	218 (31%)	99 (20%)	156 (40%)	15 (6%)	10 (29%)	623 (23%)

¹ Data is not available for Bathurst Inlet.

The traditional economy is also important in the Kitikmeot Region. Hunting, fishing and the making of crafts are more important than trapping (Table 3.4). During 1993, 1,531 residents or 56% of the population over 15 years of age in Cambridge Bay, Kugluktuk, Gjoa Haven, Taloyoak, Pelly Bay and Umingmaktok either hunted or fished, and 623 residents or 23% made crafts. Ten percent or 262 residents over 15 years of age engaged in trapping. Sixty-six percent worked at a job some time during the year.

The traditional economy reduces dependency on items transported from southern Canada and provides important cultural connections with the land and with other members of the community. In June 1996, the Honourable Stephen Kakfwi noted that without the traditional harvest, a further \$40 million in food would have to be transported into the Territory (GNWT, Department of Economic Development and Tourism and the Inuvialuit Development Corporation, 1996). Sharing the harvest of game and fish with other family and community members is an important Inuit practice. A desirable situation for many Inuit is to be able to combine cash income from a paying job with traditional activities which provides country foods. An estimated 50,000 caribou were harvested by northern aboriginal people in the Northwest Territories in 1996 (News/North, 1996e). Hunting also provides valuable raw materials such as skins and bone that the Inuit use in making their arts and crafts. Other advantages of harvesting food from the land includes health benefits from eating a protein-rich diet and a lifestyle which promotes physical and mental fitness.

3.1.4 Business Organizations

Three chambers of commerce serve the Kitikmeot Region; the Nunavut Chamber of Commerce, the Kitikmeot Chamber of Commerce and the Kugluktuk Chamber of Commerce. The Nunavut Chamber of Commerce includes businesses that are members of the regional chambers such as the Kitikmeot Chamber. The Kitikmeot Chamber of Commerce is a regional organization and was formed in 1996. The Kugluktuk Chamber of Commerce has been operating for ten years and has about 20 members (News/North Opportunities North, 1997b).

The Kitikmeot Inuit Association (KIA) is the Designated Inuit Organization responsible for implementing the Nunavut Land Claims Agreement in the Kitikmeot Region. The Kitikmeot Corporation (KC) is the economic development organization wholly owned by the KIA.

In June 1997 the Kitikmeot Corporation established Kitikmeot Geological, a company created to provide exploration and expediting services to the mineral exploration companies which are operating in the region (Nunatsiaq News, 1997b). The Kitikmeot Corporation has interests in other businesses including Nuna Logistics, Powell Arctic, Nunavut Construction, Nunasi Corporation and commercial and residential property developments.

3.1.5 Cost of Living

The cost of living in the NWT is much higher than in southern Canada. Table 3.5 compares the 1994 cost of living in four of the larger communities with Edmonton, Winnipeg and Yellowknife. It costs

85 to 90% more to live in Cambridge Bay or Kugluktuk than it does to live in Edmonton, it costs 50% more to live in either Cambridge Bay or Kugluktuk than it does to live in Yellowknife, and it costs 90 to 95% more to live in Gjoa Haven than in Edmonton and 95 to 100% more to live in Pelly Bay than it does to live in Winnipeg. The high cost of transporting goods into these communities is a major contributor to the higher cost of living.

Table 3.5
Living Cost Differentials for the Kitikmeot Region in 1994

(Source: GNWT Bureau of Statistics, 1997b)

Community	Index	Base City
Cambridge Bay	185-190	Edmonton
Kugluktuk	185-190	Edmonton
Gjoa Haven	190-195	Edmonton
Pelly Bay	195-200	Winnipeg
Yellowknife	135-140	Edmonton

3.1.6 Income Support

The Government of the Northwest Territories (GNWT) paid \$4,109,249 in income support payments in the Kitikmeot Region during the 1995/1996 fiscal year (Table 3.6). This amount was distributed to 6,241 cases with the average case receiving \$659. Gjoa Haven received the majority or 30% of all the income support payments.

3.1.7 Transportation and Communications

Transportation and communications are critical to the communities in the Kitikmeot Region. They provide important economic, social, cultural and political links with each other and with larger centres which supply the communities with services and goods.

The communities in the Kitikmeot are not accessible by road. They are, however, accessible by water during a short ice-free season from mid-July to early September. During the winter, residents travel over the ice. Air transportation is the typical mode of travel throughout the region. All communities except Pelly Bay are supplied by a "sealift" originating in Hay River. Pelly Bay is supplied by ship from Montreal.

Table 3.6
Income Support Payments in the Kitikmeot Region in the 1995/1996 Fiscal Year
 (Source: GNWT Department of Education, Culture and Employment, 1996c)

Community	Amount per community \$	Number of cases	Average \$ amount per case
Cambridge Bay	410,990	808	508
Kugluktuk	622,480	1,131	550
Gjoa Haven	1,354,029	1,856	730
Taloyoak	986,487	1,417	696
Pelly Bay	644,143	887	726
Umingmaktok	76,230	120	635
Bathurst Inlet	14,890	22	676
Totals	\$4,109,249	6,241	\$659

Canada Post provides mail service on a regular basis to all of the communities except Umingmaktok and Bathurst Inlet. These two communities receive mail on an irregular basis from Cambridge Bay and Yellowknife.

Two newspapers provide weekly service to the region. News/North is published in English only and is produced in Yellowknife. Nunatsiaq News is a bilingual newspaper with stories in Inuktitut syllabics and in English. It is published in Iqaluit. Both newspapers maintain sites on the Internet.

CBC provides radio service from studios in Yellowknife, Inuvik and Iqaluit and is transmitted by satellite to all of the communities except Umingmaktok and Bathurst Inlet. CBC television service is provided by satellite to all communities except Umingmaktok and Bathurst Inlet. In addition to the southern stations, programs in Inuktitut are produced by CBC Yellowknife and the Inuit Broadcasting Network from Iqaluit, Baker Lake, Taloyoak and Igloolik.

The Internet has become an important and popular form of communication and information in the NWT. Since access became available in late 1994, usage rates have increased an average of 20% a month (News/North, 1997a). The Government of the Northwest Territories has made a commitment to provide every community with access to the Internet (GNWT Department of Economic Development and Tourism and Inuvialuit Development Corporation, 1996).

3.1.8 Education and Training

The Kitikmeot Board of Education is responsible for primary and secondary education in the Kitikmeot Region. In September 1995, 1,521 students were enrolled in the eight schools in the six communities of Cambridge Bay, Kugluktuk, Gjoa Haven, Taloyoak, Pelly Bay and Umingmaktok.

There is no school in Bathurst Inlet. Table 3.7 lists the schools in each community, the grades they offer, the number of students enrolled in the school in September 1995, the number of classrooms in the school and the capacity of the school.

The 1997 - 1998 school year will run from August 26, 1997 to June 18, 1998 (Maghagak, Pers. Comm., 1997).

Table 3.7
School Name, Number of Students and Infrastructure in the
Kitikmeot Region in 1995 and 1996

(Source: GNWT Department of Education, Culture and Employment, 1995; 1996b)

	School Name & Grades	# of Students (1995)	# of Classrooms ¹ (1996)	Capacity of the School (1996)
Cambridge Bay	Kullik Ilihakvik K-6	233	10	220
	Kiiliniq High School 7-12	166	13	231
Kugluktuk	Jimmy Hikok Ilihakvik K-6	244	10	220
	Kugluktuk High School 7-12	154	14	253
Gjoa Haven	Quqshuun Ilihakvik K-10	291	n/a	n/a
Taloyoak	Netsilik K - 12	264	n/a	n/a
Pelly Bay	Kugaardjuq K - 7	162	n/a	n/a
Umingmaktok	Omingmaktok K-6	7 ²	1	22
Bathurst Inlet	no school	0	0	0
Total		1,521		

¹ This number includes auxiliary rooms such as science rooms.

² Stewart, Pers. Comm., 1996.

Nunavut Arctic College provides the region with high school upgrading and some university and special courses. The College's Kitikmeot Campus in Cambridge Bay is the regional centre and serves the communities along the central arctic coast. Learning centres are also located in Kugluktuk, Gjoa Haven, Taloyoak and Pelly Bay. The College is committed to delivering programs and courses to meet the training needs of the communities (Nunavut Arctic College, 1997b).

The academic year is divided into four terms. The fall and winter terms are each 15 weeks long, the summer term is six weeks long and the spring term is eight weeks long.

3.1.9 Level of Education

The 1994 NWT Labour Force Survey reported on the education level of the working age population (15 years of age and older) in the Kitikmeot Region. This data is summarized in Table 3.8. Forty-six percent of the working age population had less than a grade nine education, 11% had an education level between grade 9 and grade 11 and 7% had a high school diploma. Twenty-six percent had a certificate or diploma and 5% had a university degree.

3.1.10 Housing

In 1996 there were 1,176 housing units in the Kitikmeot Region with an average of 3.95 residents in each unit (Table 3.9). In 1991 there were 937 housing units in the region with an average of 4.29 residents in each unit. Between 1991 and 1996, 239 new housing units were built in the five larger communities. Umingmaktok lost two of its houses and the number of houses in Bathurst Inlet remained at four.

Nunavut Construction Corporation (NCC), a corporation which is equally owned by the four Inuit birthright corporations - Nunasi Corporation, Kitikmeot Corporation, Sakku Investment Corporation and Qikiqtaaluk Corporation, will be constructing 66 new housing units in several Nunavut communities during the summer of 1997. Thirteen of the housing units will be constructed in Kugluktuk. The units will house Nunavut and federal government employees (News/North, 1997i). Between 1997 and 2001 NCC plans to construct a total of 250 new residential housing units in Nunavut (Nunatsiaq News, 1997a).

3.1.11 Health Care and Social Services

Health care and social services in the Kitikmeot Region are provided by the Kitikmeot Health and Social Services Board through health centres, community wellness centres and private practitioners. The administrative office of the Health and Social Services Board is located in Cambridge Bay. The responsibility for programs for health and social services is currently changing with more responsibility being transferred from the Department of Health and Social Services to the residents in the communities (Adlem, Pers. Comm., 1996).

One initiative under this change is the Community Wellness Initiative which was developed from the principle that communities have the ability to solve their own problems and to stay healthy (GNWT Health and Social Services, 1996). The Territorial Government provides funding and resources and the community decides what type of programs and or actions it wants to take, then it implements the programs. Funding is provided under three main categories: Community Action Fund, Brighter Futures and Building Healthy Communities. Funding for the 1995-96 year for the seven Kitikmeot communities was \$659,454 (GNWT Department of Health and Social Services, 1996).

Table 3.8
Level of Education of Working Age Population in the Kitikmeot Region in 1994¹
(GNWT Bureau of Statistics, 1994)

Education Level	Cambridge Bay	Kugluktuk	Gjoa Haven	Taloyoak	Pelly Bay	Umingmaktok	Kitikmeot Region
Less than Grade 9	275 (33%)	314 (44%)	296 (60%)	191 (49%)	161 (62%)	24 (68%)	1,261 (46%)
Grade 9 - 11	87 (11%)	90 (13%)	28 (6%)	59 (15%)	30 (12%)	1 (3%)	295 (11%)
High School Diploma	109 (13%)	33 (5%)	11 (2%)	23 (6%)	2 (1%)	3 (9%)	181 (7%)
Other Certificate or Diploma	210 (25%)	213 (30%)	108 (22%)	110 (28%)	63 (24%)	2 (6%)	706 (26%)
University Degree	80 (10%)	36 (5%)	11 (2%)	3 (1%)	2 (1)	0	132 (5%)
Not Provided	66 (8%)	23 (3%)	37 (8%)	6 (1%)	1 (0%)	5 (14%)	138 (5%)
	827 (100%)	709 (100%)	491 (100%)	392 (100%)	259 (100%)	35 (100%)	2,713 (100%)

¹ Data is not available for Bathurst Inlet.

Table 3. 9
Housing Units and Residents/Unit in the Kitikmeot Region in 1996 and 1991
 (Source: GNWT Bureau of Statistics, 1997a)

	Cambridge Bay	Kugluktuk	Gjoa Haven	Taloyoak	Pelly Bay	Umingmaktok	Bathurst Inlet	Total
1996 Population	1,351	1,201	879	648	496	51	18	4,644
# Units 1996	394	315	192	158	98	15	4	1,176
# Units 1991	316	257	145	121	77	17	4	937
Change in # units 1991 & 1996	78 (25%)	58 (23%)	47 (32%)	37 (31%)	21 (27%)	-2 (-12%)	0	239 (26%)
Average # occupants/unit 1996	3.43	3.81	4.58	4.10	5.06	3.40	4.50	3.95
Average # occupants/unit 1991	3.53	4.12	5.40	4.79	5.31	3.12	4.50	4.29

The average personal income in Cambridge Bay in 1994 was \$33,716, \$2,717 higher than the \$30,999 average personal income reported in 1993 (Table 3.3).

Cambridge Bay had 808 cases of income support during the 1995/1996 fiscal year. The average support payment was \$508 (Table 3.6). Income support was paid in each month during the period with the highest number of cases in January and February and the lowest number of cases in April and May (GNWT Department of Education, Culture and Employment, 1996c).

Of those who were working in 1991, 265 or 53% were employed in government services including education and health, 55 or 10% were employed in retail services, 45 or 9% in construction, 35 or 7% in transportation and 35 in other services, 25 in communications, 20 in accommodation/restaurants, and 10 each in mining and the wholesale industry (Table 3.2).

In 1993, 234 residents or 28% of the residents over 15 years of age either fished or hunted, 125 or 15% made crafts and 59 or 7% trapped (Table 3.4).

3.2.1.3 Economy

Government services, including health and education, is the largest economic sector in Cambridge Bay. Offices of the Government of the Northwest Territories in the hamlet include the Department of Education, Culture and Employment, the Department of Resources, Wildlife and Economic Development, the Department of Public Works and Services, the Department of Health and Social Services and the Department of Justice.

Many Inuit organizations and some institutes of public government established under the Nunavut Land Claims Agreement have their offices in Cambridge Bay. They include: the Nunavut Impact Review Board, the Nunavut Planning Commission, Nunavut Tunngavik Inc., the Kitikmeot Inuit Association and the Kitikmeot Corporation.

The second largest employer is the retail sector. In 1997, 93 business licences were issued in Cambridge Bay (Maghagak, Pers. Comm., 1997). Ikaluktutiak Co-operatives Limited operates a number of businesses including a retail outlet that sells groceries, dry goods and hardware, a 24-room hotel, a commercial fishery, an arts and crafts outlet, a taxi and freight service, a commercial bakery, and a cable television service (Wuttunee, 1992). During the peak summer season, the Co-op employs between 45 to 50 full time staff (Wuttunee, 1992). The Northern Store is another retail outlet which provides groceries, fresh produce, dry goods and hardware as well as operating in-store, two fast-food franchises; Kentucky Fried Chicken and Pizza Hut (Maghagak, Pers. Comm., 1997).

Kitikmeot Foods Ltd. is a fish and meat processing plant which produces country foods including char, caribou and muskox for commercial distribution. It is co-owned by Ikaluktutiak Co-operatives Ltd. and the GNWT Department of Resources, Wildlife & Economic Development. In 1996, the plant processed about 45,000 kg of char valued at approximately \$300,000, 400 muskox valued at approximately \$110,000 and 300 caribou valued at approximately \$85,000. The plant employs up

The Ikaluktutiak Co-operative owns and operates the cable television services in the community. It provides 17 channels including BCTV, TVNC and CBC North. Some channels are available without a cable connection (Strub, Pers. Comm., 1996). Many residents are purchasing their own satellite dish in order to secure direct access to the television channels (Maghagak, Pers. Comm., 1997).

The community receives CBC radio programming from production studios elsewhere in the North. The community receives newspapers from Yellowknife, Iqaluit and Southern Canada. News/North from Yellowknife features "Kitikmeot Notes" which reports on activities in Cambridge Bay.

3.2.1.5 Community Infrastructure

3.2.1.5.1 Water, Sanitation and Waste Disposal

Water is distributed and collected in the community through both piped and trucked systems. Some of the homes and commercial buildings are connected to water with a piped system and some are serviced by truck. Sanitation services are also provided by both systems (Maghagak, Pers. Comm., 1996). Solid waste is trucked to a landfill.

3.2.1.5.2 Heat and Power

Fuel oil is used to heat the buildings in Cambridge Bay.

The Northwest Territories Power Corporation supplies the community with electrical power from a diesel generator. The plant has a capacity of 4.17 megawatts; the present consumption is 2.5 megawatts (Glawson, Pers. Comm., 1996).

3.2.1.6 Housing

Cambridge Bay had 394 housing units in 1996, an increase of 78 units or 25% from 1991 (Table 3.9). The average number of residents per unit dropped from 3.53 residents in 1991 to 3.43 residents in 1996 (Table 3.9).

3.2.1.7 Community Services

3.2.1.7.1 Protection Services

Fire protection in Cambridge Bay is provided by a 25 person volunteer fire department operated by the hamlet office (Evalik, Pers. Comm., 1996). The community has one fire truck and a fire hall (GNWT Department of Municipal and Community Affairs, 1996c).

The College pursues partnerships with industry and governments to provide funding and assistance for special training courses. In June 1997, nine students completed a specially designed mine program in which they built, maintained and operated a crushing facility. The program will also assist students to find employment with mining or exploration companies operating in the Northwest Territories (News/North, 1997g).

Eight Inuit students graduated from the Nunavut Teacher Education Program in Cambridge Bay, in June 1997. The graduates included students from the communities of Cambridge Bay, Kugluktuk and Gjoa Haven (News/North, 1997j).

In 1994 the GNWT Labour Force Survey reported that of the working age population of 827 in 1994, 109 residents had a high school diploma, 210 residents had a certificate or diploma and that 80 residents had a university degree (Table 3.8).

3.2.1.7.4 Recreation and Social Organizations

Cambridge Bay has a community gym, a large community hall, a hockey rink, a curling rink and a seasonal, above ground swimming pool (GNWT Department of Municipal and Community Affairs, 1996b). Some of these recreational facilities are owned by the hamlet but managed by community groups such as the curling club and the recreation committee. The recreation committee operates programs in the Kiiliniq school gym (Evalik, Pers. Comm., 1996). Aerobics, badminton, baseball, volleyball, hockey, karate and basketball are some of the sports that are enjoyed in the community. The community has an Elder's Centre and a Youth Centre (Maghagak, Pers. Comm., 1997).

In September 1996 the community opened the May Hakongak Community Library which is located in a newly renovated wing of the Kiilikik School. The library is named in honour of community elder, May Hakongak (News/North, 1996b).

An annual community festival, Omingmak Frolics, occurs on the Victoria Day long weekend in May. The three-day event includes traditional games and contests and welcomes residents from other communities. In July 1997 the community hosted a five day Music Festival (News/North, 1997j).

3.2.2 Kugluktuk

The Hamlet of Kugluktuk is located on the Coronation Gulf on the arctic coast near the mouth of the Coppermine River (Figure 2.1). It is approximately 600 km north of Yellowknife and 450 km southwest of Cambridge Bay. It is the second largest community in the region and is the site of a traditional seasonal Inuit fishing camp. The community received hamlet status in 1981 and has an elected mayor and eight councillors.

3.2.2.1 Population and Demographics

In 1996, Kugluktuk had a population of 1,201, an increase of 13% or 142 residents from 1991 (Table 3.1). The projected population for the year 2001 is 1,419, a further increase of 12%. Between 1986 and 1991 the population grew by 19%.

The 1991 census shows that: 405 or 38% of the residents were 14 years of age or younger; 625 or 59% of the residents were between the ages of 15 and 64; 985 residents or 93% of the population of Kugluktuk was of aboriginal origin; 981 or 93% being Inuit; 6% of the population was non-aboriginal; and there were 40 more females than males (Table 3.1).

3.2.2.2 Employment, Income and Workforce

The 1994 NWT Labour Force Survey reported that Kugluktuk had a workforce of 383 residents in 1994; 263 residents were working and 120 were unemployed (Table 3.4). The workforce participation rate was 57% and the unemployment rate was 31%. The survey also reported that 292 residents who were not working would like a job.

The 1994 NWT Labour Force Survey reported that the potential workforce of Kugluktuk was 667 and the potential aboriginal workforce was 570 or 85% (Table 3.4). Of the 570 potential aboriginal workers, 186 or 33% participated in the work force during 1994.

In 1993, 398 residents or 56% of the residents over 15 years of age either hunted or fished, 218 or 31% of the residents made crafts and 52 or 7% trapped (Table 3.4).

The average personal income in Kugluktuk in 1994 was \$21,931 an increase of \$801 from \$21,130 in 1993 (Table 3.3).

Kugluktuk had 1,131 cases of income support during the 1995/1996 fiscal year; the average support payment was \$550 (Table 3.6). Income support was paid in each month during the period with the highest number of cases in February and September and the lowest number of cases in April and May (GNWT Department of Education, Culture and Employment, 1996c).

Of those who were working in 1991, 170 residents or 48% were employed in government services, 40 residents or 11% were employed in retail services, 35 residents or 10% were employed in construction, 35 residents or 10% were employed in mining, 20 residents or 6% in other services, and 10 residents employed in each manufacturing, transportation, communications, business services and accommodation/restaurants (Table 3.2).

3.2.2.3 Economy

Government services including health and education, is the largest economic sector in Kugluktuk. Offices of the Government of the Northwest Territories in the hamlet include the Department of

Education, Culture and Employment, the Department of Resources, Wildlife and Economic Development, the Department of Public Works and Services and the Department of Health and Social Services. Other offices that are located in Kugluktuk include the Kitikmeot Inuit Association Lands office and a branch office of the Nunavut Planning Commission.

The second largest employment sector is the retail sector, which includes two major retail stores which supply the majority the food, household and personal goods to the residents; a travel agency, taxi service and a freight forwarding and delivery service (BHP DIAMET, 1995). In 1997, 24 business licences were issued in Kugluktuk (Maghagak, Pers. Comm., 1997).

Some residents find seasonal employment as guides for sports hunters and with the mineral exploration companies that operate in the region. Two inns provide commercial accommodation; they provide 32 beds. A list of businesses in Kugluktuk in 1996 is included in Appendix B.

3.2.2.4 Transportation and Communications

Kugluktuk is served by seven scheduled flights each week by First Air. Air Tindi Ltd. and Adlair Aviation (1983) Ltd. provide charter services from bases in Yellowknife and Cambridge Bay respectively. There is no road access to Kugluktuk from other NWT communities.

The hamlet maintains and operates the airport which includes a 1,524 m gravel runway, a terminal building and a 24 hour weather and flight planning service (BHP DIAMET, 1995). In 1991, 6,783 passengers enplaned and deplaned, and 2,713 aircraft movements occurred at the Kugluktuk airport (GNWT Department of Transportation, 1995).

An annual sealift is provided by Northern Transportation Company Limited. The company barges fuel, dry goods, construction materials and other bulky items down the Mackenzie River from the transshipment point of Hay River.

Northwestel provides the community with direct dial telephone service. Internet services are provided by Polarnet which is co-owned by the Kitikmeot Corporation and MicroAge Computers (Maghagak, Pers. Comm., 1997).

The Kitikmeot Co-op Ltd. provides cable television services to the community. It provides 14 channels including BCTV, TVNC and CBC North.

The community receives CBC radio programming from production centres located in other Northern communities. The community receives newspapers from Yellowknife, Iqaluit and Southern Canada. News/North from Yellowknife features "Kitikmeot Notes" which reports on activities in Kugluktuk.

3.2.2.5 Community Infrastructure

3.2.2.5.1 Water, Sanitation and Waste Disposal

Water distribution and sanitation disposal services are provided by truck (GNWT Department of Municipal and Community Affairs, 1996c). Solid waste is trucked to a landfill.

3.2.2.5.2 Heat and Power

Fuel oil is used to heat the buildings in Kugluktuk.

The Northwest Territories Power Corporation supplies the community with electrical power using a diesel generator. Recently, two experimental 80 kilowatt wind powered turbines were installed in Kugluktuk (The Native Press, 1996).

3.2.2.6 Housing

Kugluktuk had 315 housing units in 1996, an increase of 58 units or 23% from 257 units 1991 (Table 3.9). The average number of residents per unit dropped from 4.12 residents in 1991 to 3.81 residents in 1996 (Table 3.9). Nunavut Construction Corporation will construct 13 new units in Kugluktuk in 1997 (News/North, 1997i).

3.2.2.7 Community Services

3.2.2.7.1 Protection Services

Fire protection in Kugluktuk is provided by a 25 person volunteer fire department operated by the hamlet office (Maghagak, Pers. Comm., 1996). The community has one fire truck and a fire hall (GNWT Department of Municipal and Community Affairs, 1996c).

The RCMP have a staff of three officers (Bolt, Pers. Comm., 1996). This detachment also provides services to the Hamlet of Holman located on the west shore of Victoria Island (Bolt, Pers. Comm., 1996). The most frequent and serious offenses that the RCMP handle in Kugluktuk are related to break and enter and assault (Bolt, Pers. Comm., 1996).

3.2.2.7.2 Health and Social Services

The staff at the community Health Centre includes 4 nurses, 1 clerk/interpreter, 1 housekeeper, 1 janitor and 1 dental therapist (located in the school) (Adlem, Pers. Comm., 1996). The doctor from Cambridge Bay visits the community of Kugluktuk regularly (Adlem, Pers. Comm., 1996). One private dentist serves Kugluktuk (Adlem, Pers. Comm., 1996).

The community has recently hired a mental health specialist and is currently recruiting another social worker (Adlem, Pers. Comm., 1996). One social worker is currently serving the community. The community has an alcohol and drug program and counselling services (Maghagak, Pers. Comm., 1996). A regional home care specialist has recently been located in Kugluktuk and will be responsible for overseeing the home care program and workers in the region (Adlem, Pers. Comm., 1996).

The community has planned and implemented several initiatives under the Community Wellness Initiative which include: hiring a Brighter Futures Coordinator; organizing cultural activities with elders teaching traditional arts, crafts and skills to youth; offering a parenting workshop; funding a Kids Club; and offering workshops on suicide prevention, intervention; and self-esteem for women (GNWT Department of Health and Social Services, 1996). The 1995-96 budget for the Community Wellness Initiative was \$166,246 (GNWT Department of Health and Social Services, 1996).

Currently there is no daycare centre in Kugluktuk. A community survey conducted by Outcrop Ltd. in 1995 indicated that a daycare centre was a service the community could utilize (Outcrop, 1995).

3.2.2.7.3 Education and Training

Kugluktuk has two schools; one for kindergarten to grade six and one for grade seven to grade 12. In 1995 the elementary school had an enrollment of 244 students and a capacity for 220 students. The high school had an enrollment of 154 students and a capacity for 253 students (Table 3.7).

Four students graduated from high school in 1997, seven students graduated from high school in 1996 and two students graduated from high school in 1995 (News/North, 1997k; Maghagak, Pers. Comm., 1997).

Nunavut Arctic College offers high school upgrading, university and special courses and programs. Courses which are currently being offered and the number of students enrolled in the courses are listed in Table 3.11.

In August 1996 there were 2 housing-maintainer's apprentices, 1 carpenter's apprentice and 1 heavy duty mechanic's apprentice in Kugluktuk (Burr, Pers. Comm., 1996).

In June 1997 nine students graduated from the mine training course. Five of the graduates were women and four of the graduates were men (News/North, June 1997h).

In 1994 the GNWT Labour Force Survey reported that of the working age population of 709 in 1994, 33 residents had a high school diploma, 213 residents had a certificate or diploma and that 36 residents had a university degree (Table 3.8).

Table 3.11
Nunavut Arctic College Courses in Kugluktuk in 1997
 (Source: Maghagak, Pers. Comm., 1997)

Course Name	Number of Students Enrolled
Northern skill development	20
Adult basic education	15
Mine training	30
Record of achievement	10
Building operator "A"	8
Computer literacy	6
Hospitality training course	n/a

3.2.2.7.4 Recreation and Social Activities

The community lost its curling and hockey rink to fire in February 1996. A new facility is currently being built and should be completed in 1997 (Maghagak, Pers. Comm., 1996). Each school has a gymnasium and they are used extensively for day and evening activities (Maghagak, Pers. Comm., 1997). There is a seasonal above-ground swimming pool, an open play area and a library in the community.

The community hosts the Nattik Frolics Carnival at the end of April. The carnival features Inuit games, contests and races (Arctic Coast Tourist Association, 1991).

3.2.3 Gjoa Haven

The Hamlet of Gjoa Haven is located on a narrow inlet on the southeast coast of King William Island. It is 375 km east of Cambridge Bay, 140 km southwest of Taloyoak and 1,056 km northeast of Yellowknife (Figure 2.1). The community is within the traditional territory of the Netsilik Inuit. Gjoa Haven received hamlet status in 1981 and has an elected mayor and council.

3.2.3.1 Population and Demographics

In 1996, Gjoa Haven had a population of 879, an increase of 96 or 12% since 1991 (Table 3.1). The projected population for the year 2001 is 1,083, an increase of 23%. Between 1986 and 1991 the population increased by 20%.

The 1991 census shows that 335 or 43% of the residents were 14 years of age or younger; 425 or 54% of the residents were between the ages of 15 and 64; 97% of the population was of aboriginal

origin with 752 or 96% being Inuit; and that the community had 20 more male residents than female residents (Table 3.1).

3.2.3.2 Employment, Income and Workforce

The 1994 NWT Labour Force Survey reported that Gjoa Haven had a workforce of 291 in 1994 (Table 3.4); that 193 residents were working and that 98 were unemployed. The workforce participation rate was 61% and the unemployment rate was 34%. The survey also reported that 195 residents who were not working would like a job.

The 1994 NWT Labour Force Survey reported that the potential workforce of Gjoa Haven was 475 and the potential aboriginal workforce was 458 or 96% (Table 3.4). Of the 458 potential aboriginal workers, 178 or 39% of them participated in the workforce during 1994.

The average personal income in Gjoa Haven in 1994 was \$19,178, \$128 more than the average personal income in 1993 (Table 3.3).

Gjoa Haven had 1,856 cases of income support during the 1995/1996 fiscal year (Table 3.6). The average support payment was \$730. Income support was paid in each month during the period with the highest number of cases in February and March and the lowest number of cases in September and October (GNWT Department of Education, Culture and Employment, 1996c).

Of those who were working in 1991, 125 or 56% were employed in government services including education and health, 55 residents or 24% were employed in retail, 15 residents or 7% were employed in construction and 10 or 4% were employed in each manufacturing, accommodation/restaurants and other services (Table 3.2).

Of the 492 residents over 15 years of age in 1993, 298 or 61% hunted or fished, 99 or 20% made crafts and 47 or 10% trapped (Table 3.4).

3.2.3.3 Economy

Government services, including health and education, is the largest economic sector in Gjoa Haven. Offices of the Government of the Northwest Territories in the hamlet include the Department of Education, Culture and Employment, the Department of Resources, Wildlife and Economic Development, the Department of Public Works and Services and the Department of Health and Social Services. The Nunavut Water Board has its head office in the community.

The retail sector is the second largest employer in Gjoa Haven, followed by construction, manufacturing accommodation/restaurant and other services. The production of arts and crafts is also important. A list of businesses in Gjoa Haven in 1996 is included in Appendix C. The traditional economy is important to many residents of Gjoa Haven and during the summer many families move out of the community to live off the land (Arctic Coast Tourist Association, 1991).

3.2.3.4 Transportation and Communications

The hamlet maintains and operates a 1,341 m gravel runway (GNWT Department of Transportation, 1995).

The community receives supplies such as fuel, building materials and other dry goods from the annual sea-lift operated by the Northern Transportation Company Ltd. In 1994 the community received 4,500 tonnes of cargo (GNWT Department of Transportation, 1995).

Northwestel provides the community with direct dial telephone service.

3.2.3.5 Community Infrastructure

3.2.3.5.1 Water, Sanitation and Waste Disposal

Water distribution and sanitation disposal services are provided by truck (GNWT Department of Municipal and Community Affairs, 1996c). Solid waste is trucked to a landfill.

3.2.3.5.2 Heat and Power

Fuel oil is used to heat the buildings.

3.2.3.6 Housing

Gjoa Haven had 192 housing units in 1996, an increase of 47 units or 32% from 145 units in 1991 (Table 3.9). The average number of residents per unit decreased from 5.40 residents in 1991 to 4.58 residents in 1996 (Table 3.9).

3.2.3.7 Community Services

3.2.3.7.1 Protection Services

Fire protection in Gjoa Haven is provided by volunteer fire department operated by the hamlet office.

3.2.3.7.2 Health and Social Services

The staff at the Community Health Centre includes a dental therapist, a drug and alcohol specialist and a community social worker.

Under the 1995-96 Community Wellness Initiative, the community organized a project to build lockers for the safekeeping of firearms in residences; established and hired staff for a parent and child centre for "at-risk" preschoolers; provided funding support for day care; offered a traditional summer camp for youth; organized a community muskoxen and caribou hunt; and organized a youth and

elders drop-in centre (GNWT Department of Health and Social Services, 1996). The 1995-96 budget for the Community Wellness Initiative was \$131,853 (GNWT Department of Health and Social Services, 1996).

3.2.3.7.3 Education and Training

Gjoa Haven has one school which provides classes for kindergarten to grade ten students (Table 3.7). In September 1995 the school had 291 students (Table 3.7).

In 1994 the GNWT Labour Force Survey reported that of the working age population of 491 in 1994, 11 residents had a high school diploma, 108 residents had a certificate or diploma, and 11 residents had a university degree (Table 3.8).

3.2.3.7.4 Recreation and Social Activities

Gjoa Haven has a gymnasium, community hall, arena, curling rink and a seasonal above-ground swimming pool (GNWT Department of Municipal and Community Affairs, 1996c).

The community hosts the annual Qavvarvik Carnival during the May long weekend. The Carnival features traditional events such as igloo building, dog team and snowmobile races (Uphere, January 1995).

3.2.4 Taloyoak

The Hamlet of Taloyoak is located on the west side of the Boothia Peninsula at the head of Spence Bay. It is 460 km east of Cambridge Bay and 1,224 km northeast of Yellowknife (Figure 2.1). The community received hamlet status in 1981 and has an elected mayor and council.

3.2.4.1 Population and Demographics

In 1996, Taloyoak had a population of 648, an increase of 68 residents or 12% from 1991 (Table 3.1). The projected population for the year 2001 is 785, an increase of 21%. Between 1986 and 1991 the population increased by 19%. Most of the population increase is due to natural causes.

The 1991 census shows that 234 or 41% were 14 years of age or younger; 320 or 55% of the residents were between the ages of 15 and 64; 94% of the population was of aboriginal origin with the majority being Inuit; and that Taloyoak had an equal number of males and females (Table 3.1).

3.2.4.2 Employment, Income and Workforce

The 1994 NWT Labour Force Survey reported that Taloyoak had a workforce of 227 in 1994; that 168 residents were working and that 59 were unemployed (Table 3.4). The workforce participation

rate was 60% and the unemployment rate was 26%. The survey also reported that 167 residents who were not working would like a job.

The 1994 NWT Labour Force Survey reported that the potential workforce of Taloyoak was 376 and the potential aboriginal workforce was 347 or 92% (Table 3.4). Of the 347 potential aboriginal workers, 148 or 43% of them participated in the workforce during 1994.

The average personal income in Taloyoak in 1994 was \$19,914, \$275 less than the average personal income in 1993 (Table 3.3).

Taloyoak had 1,417 cases of income support during the 1995/1996 fiscal year (Table 3.6). The average support payment was \$696. Income support was paid in each month during the period with the highest number of cases in May and July and the lowest number of cases in September (GNWT Department of Education, Culture and Employment, 1996c).

Of those who were working in 1991, 95 residents or 56% were employed in government services including education and health, 25 residents or 15% were employed in retail, 10 residents each or 6% were employed in construction, wholesale, business services, accommodation/restaurants and other services (Table 3.2).

Of the 392 residents over 15 years of age in 1993, 338 or 86% hunted or fished, 156 or 40% made crafts and 52 residents or 13% trapped (Table 3.4).

3.2.4.3 Economy

Government services, including health and education, is the largest economic sector in Taloyoak. Offices of the Government of the Northwest Territories in the hamlet include the Department of Education, Culture and Employment, the Department of Resources, Wildlife and Economic Development, the Department of Public Works and Services and the Department of Health and Social Services. The head office of the Nunavut Planning Commission is in Taloyoak.

The retail sector is the second largest employer in Taloyoak followed by wholesale, construction, accommodation/restaurant, business and other services. Taluq Designs Ltd. produces hand-sewn crafts and garments which are sold locally and exported. Carving is also done in Taloyoak. Two other retail outlets include the Northern Store and the Paleajook Co-op (Bohlender, 1997). Taluq Designs is only open during May to September.

Two hotels provide accommodation in Taloyoak. The Boothia Inn and the Paleajook Co-op Hotel each have 10 rooms and can accommodate up to 40 people (Bohlender, 1997). There are no restaurants in Taloyoak but the hotels provide meals for locals as well as for guests (Bohlender, 1997). A list of businesses in Taloyoak in 1996 is included in Appendix D.

The traditional economy is important to the residents of Taloyoak.

3.2.4.4 Transportation and Communications

The hamlet maintains and operates a 1,100 m gravel runway (GNWT Department of Transportation, 1995).

The community receives supplies such as fuel, building materials and other dry goods from the annual sea-lift originating in the western arctic. In 1994 the community received 4,870 tonnes of cargo by sealift (GNWT Department of Transportation, 1995).

NorthwesTel provides the community with direct dial telephone service.

The Taloyoak Broadcasting Society operates a community radio station (Bohlender, 1997).

3.2.4.5 Community Infrastructure

3.2.4.5.1 Water, Sanitation and Waste Disposal

Water distribution and sanitation disposal services are provided by truck (GNWT Department of Municipal and Community Affairs, 1996c). Solid waste is trucked to a landfill.

3.2.4.5.2 Heat and Power

Fuel oil is used to heat the buildings.

3.2.4.6 Housing

Taloyoak had 158 housing units in 1996, an increase of 37 units or 31% from 121 units in 1991 (Table 3.9). The average number of residents per unit decreased from 4.79 residents in 1991 to 4.10 residents in 1996 (Table 3.9).

3.2.4.7 Community Services

3.2.4.7.1 Protection Services

Fire protection in Taloyoak is provided by a volunteer fire department operated by the hamlet office.

A two-person RCMP detachment provides policing services to the community.

3.2.4.7.2 Health and Social Services

The staff at the health care centre includes a dental therapist, a community health representative, and a community social worker.

Under the 1995-96 Community Wellness Initiative, the community hired a mental health worker to provide one-on-one counselling; re-introduced community youth to traditional knowledge, values and skills; taught traditional sewing techniques, and hide/skin preparations to young women; and funded an investigation of adolescent and youth anger in the community to provide a basis for suicide prevention (GNWT Department of Health and Social Services, 1996). The 1995-96 budget for the Community Wellness Initiative was \$119,622 (GNWT Department of Health and Social Services, 1996).

3.2.4.7.3 Education and Training

Taloyoak has one school which provides classes for kindergarten to grade 12 students. In September 1995 the school had 264 students (Table 3.7). Twelve students graduated from high school in 1997 (News/North, 1997k).

In June 1997, six residents graduated from a 21-day Mining Exploration Course held in Taloyoak. The course was the first phase of a mineral and related industry job-readiness course co-ordinated through Nunavut Arctic College and industry representatives (News/North, 1997l). The students were exposed to operations at the George Lake Exploration Camp and two graduates were subsequently hired to work at George Lake (Howe, Pers. Comm., 1997).

In 1994 the GNWT Labour Force Survey reported that of the working age population of 392 in 1994, 23 residents had a high school diploma, 110 residents had a certificate or diploma and that three residents had a university degree (Table 3.8).

3.2.4.7.4 Recreation and Social Activities

Taloyoak has a gymnasium, a community hall, an arena, a curling rink and a seasonal above-ground swimming pool (GNWT Department of Municipal and Community Affairs, 1996c).

A spring carnival featuring Inuit games and contests is held annually.

3.2.5 Pelly Bay

The Hamlet of Pelly Bay is located on the western side of Simpson Peninsula at the mouth of the Kugaardjuk River, 625 km east of Cambridge Bay, 177 km southeast of Taloyoak and 1,310 km northeast of Yellowknife (Figure 2.1). The community received hamlet status in 1972 and has an elected mayor and council. Pelly Bay is primarily an Inuit community.

3.2.5.1 Population and Demographics

In 1996 Pelly Bay had a population of 496, an increase of 21% from 1991 (Table 3.1). The projected population for the year 2001 is 541, an increase of 9%. Between 1986 and 1991 the population increased by 38%.

The 1991 census shows that, 170 residents or 42% were 14 years of age or younger; 220 or 54% of the residents were between the ages of 15 and 64; 97% of the population was of Inuit origin; and that Pelly Bay had 25 more males than females (Table 3.1)

3.2.5.2 Employment, Income and Workforce

The 1994 NWT Labour Force Survey reported that Pelly Bay had a workforce of 187 in 1994; 112 residents were working and 75 were unemployed (Table 3.4). The workforce participation rate was 75% and the unemployment rate was 40%. The survey also reported that 125 residents who were not working would like a job.

The 1994 NWT Labour Force Survey reported that the potential workforce of Pelly Bay was 250 and the potential aboriginal workforce was 245 or 98% (Table 3.4). Of the 245 potential aboriginal workers, 107 or 44% of them participated in the workforce during 1994.

The average personal income in Pelly Bay in 1994 was \$20,778, \$879 less than the average personal income in 1993 (Table 3.3).

Pelly Bay had 887 cases of income support during the 1995/1996 fiscal year (Table 3.6). The average support payment was \$726. Income support was paid in each month during the period with the highest number of cases in May and June and the lowest number of cases in September (GNWT Department of Education, Culture and Employment, 1996c).

Of those who were working in 1991, 70 residents or 53% were employed in government services including education and health, 25 residents or 19% were employed in retail and 10 residents or 7% were employed in each construction, communications, business services, accommodation/restaurants and other services (Table 3.2).

Of the 259 residents over 15 years of age in 1993, 250 or 97% hunted or fished, 15 or 20% made crafts and 41 residents or 16% trapped (Table 3.4).

3.2.5.3 Economy

Government services, including health and education, is the largest economic sector in Pelly Bay. Offices of the Government of the Northwest Territories in the hamlet include the health centre and the school.

There is one retail outlet in Pelly Bay, the Koomiut Co-op. There is some construction, manufacturing, accommodation/restaurant and other services. Arts and crafts production such as carvings and sewn articles are an important contributor to community income. Carvers work with ivory, whalebone, antler and stone (Metzger, 1997).

The Koomiut Co-op provides retail and commercial services to the community including groceries, dry goods and fuel. Accommodation is provided by the Inukshuk Inn which is operated by the Co-op. The Inn can accommodate 16 guests in eight rooms (Metzger, 1997). A list of businesses in Pelly Bay in 1996 is included in Appendix E.

The local hunters and trappers organization provides tours, camping and other tourist services (Metzger, 1997).

The traditional economy is important to the residents of Pelly Bay.

3.2.5.4 Transportation and Communications

The hamlet maintains and operates a 1,457 m gravel runway (GNWT Department of Transportation, 1995).

The community receives supplies such as fuel, building materials and other dry goods from the annual sea-lift which originates in Montreal. The community began receiving sea-lift services in the early 1990's. In 1994 the community received 2,010 tonnes of cargo (GNWT Department of Transportation, 1995).

NorthwesTel provides telephone service to the community.

The Pelly Bay Broadcasting Society and the Pelly Bay Radio Society operate a community radio station.

3.2.5.5 Community Infrastructure

3.2.5.5.1 Water, Sanitation and Waste

Water distribution and sanitation disposal services are provided by truck (GNWT Department of Municipal and Community Affairs, 1996c). Solid waste is trucked to a landfill.

3.2.5.5.2 Heat and Power

Fuel oil is used to heat the buildings.

3.2.5.6 Housing

Pelly Bay had 98 housing units in 1996, an increase of 21 units or 27% from 77 units in 1991 (Table 3.9). The average number of residents per unit decreased from 5.31 residents in 1991 to 5.06 residents in 1996 (Table 3.9).

3.2.5.7 Community Services

3.2.5.7.1 Protection Services

Fire protection in Pelly Bay is provided by a volunteer fire department operated by the hamlet office.

The community has a one-person RCMP detachment (Metzger, 1997).

3.2.5.7.2 Health and Social Services

The health centre is staffed by two nurses, one of which is always on call (Metzger, 1997). A doctor in Yellowknife is available for telephone consultations.

Under the 1995-96 Community Wellness Initiative, the community offered a parent/child program; provided training for parents who operated a preschool program; hired a family counsellor; and held a suicide prevention workshop for community youth (GNWT Department of Health and Social Services, 1996). The 1995-96 budget for the Community Wellness Initiative was \$70,761 (GNWT Department of Health and Social Services, 1996).

3.2.5.7.3 Education and Training

Pelly Bay has one school for kindergarten to grade seven students (Table 3.7). In September 1995 the school had 162 students (Table 3.7). Students who wish to pursue education beyond grade seven must stay in a residence in Cambridge Bay and attend school in that community. They are financially supported by the GNWT.

In 1994 the GNWT Labour Force Survey reported that of the working age population of 259 in 1994, two residents had a high school diploma, 63 residents had a certificate or diploma and that two residents had a university degree (Table 3.8).

3.2.5.7.4 Recreation and Social Activities

Pelly Bay has a gymnasium, an ice arena and a seasonal above-ground swimming pool (GNWT Department of Municipal and Community Affairs, 1996c).

The hamlet recreation department offers a variety of programs between October and April. Annual community events include: Spring Games held on Easter Weekend; a talent show held in mid-November; and Christmas games held during the last week of December (Metzger, 1997).

Pelly Bay will be hosting the 1997 Kitikmeot Northern Games/Music Festival in July 1997 (News/North, 1997m).

3.2.6 Umingmaktok

Umingmaktok is a small, remote, unincorporated Inuit settlement located on the northeastern side of Bathurst Inlet, 193 km southwest of Cambridge Bay and about 90 km north of Bathurst Inlet (Figure 3.1). The residents follow a traditional lifestyle of hunting and fishing but also participate in wage employment when possible. Many of the Umingmaktok residents are currently employed with BHP Minerals on the Boston and Doris Lake projects which are located east of the community (Howe, Pers. Comm., 1997; Flood, Pers. Comm., 1996).

3.2.6.1 Population and Demographics

In 1996, Umingmaktok had a population of 51, a decrease of 2 people or 4% from 1991 (Table 3.1). The projected population for the year 2001 is 49, a decrease of 4%. Between 1986 and 1991 the population declined by 13% as some young adults moved away.

The majority of the population of Umingmaktok is middle aged. The 1991 census shows that 10 residents or 23% of the population were 14 years of age or younger; 40 or 73% of the population were between the ages 15 and 64; 100% of the population of Umingmaktok was of aboriginal origin and that a comparable number of females and males lived in the community (Table 3.1).

3.2.6.2 Employment, Income and Workforce

The 1994 NWT Labour Force Survey reported that Umingmaktok had a workforce of 15 in 1994; 11 residents worked and 4 were unemployed (Table 3.4). The workforce participation rate was 54% and the unemployment rate was 27% (Table 3.4).

The 1994 NWT Labour Force Survey reported that the potential workforce of Umingmaktok was 28 (Table 3.4). Of the potential 28 aboriginal workers, 11 of them or 39% participated in the work force during 1994.

Personal income data is available for Umingmaktok in 1993 but not for 1994. In 1993 the average income in Umingmaktok was \$10,100.

Umingmaktok had 120 cases of income support during the 1995/1996 fiscal year with the average support payment was \$635 (Table 3.6). Income support was paid in each month in the period with the highest number of cases in April and May and the lowest number of cases in August and September (GNWT Department of Education, Culture and Employment, 1996c).

3.2.6.3 Economy

There are few year-round, full-time employment opportunities in Umingmaktok. However, residents work at seasonal jobs in the mineral exploration industry and in the tourist industry. The traditional economy is important to the residents of Umingmaktok.

Umingmaktok has a co-operative store, warehouses that store supplies for the store, a one-room school and homes located in three different locations. The co-op can accommodate up to three overnight visitors (Otokiak, 1997). Guests prepare their own meals. The community has ten food freezers which are shared by community members. The local hunters and trappers organization constructed wind turbines and solar generators which provide power for the freezers (Otokiak, 1997).

3.2.6.4 Transportation and Communications

Umingmaktok is served by charter aircraft which land in the ocean, on the ice or on a designated gravel airstrip suitable for twin otters. There are no scheduled air services into the community.

Telephone service in Umingmaktok is provided through one MSAT (mobile satellite). Most residents have HF radios (Tolganak, Pers. Comm., 1996 and Otokiak, 1997).

Supplies are delivered to the community by barge during the summer months and over the ice or by plane from Cambridge Bay during the winter.

3.2.6.5 Community Infrastructure

3.2.6.5.1 Water, Sanitation and Waste Disposal

The residents of Umingmaktok are individually responsible for their own water and sanitation services.

3.2.6.5.2 Heat and Power

Fuel oil is used to heat the buildings in Umingmaktok.

Electricity is generated using privately owned generators (Wilcox, Pers. Comm., 1996).

3.2.6.6 Housing

Umingmaktok had 15 housing units in 1996, a decrease of two units or 12% from 1991 (Table 3.9). The average number of residents per unit increased from 3.12 residents in 1991 to 3.40 residents in 1996.

3.2.6.7 Community Services

3.2.6.7.1 Protection Services

Fire protection in Umingmaktok is provided by a volunteer fire department. Policing services are provided by the RCMP detachment in Cambridge Bay (Maghagak, Pers. Comm., 1996).

3.2.6.7.2 Health and Social Services

A locally-based community health coordinator provides emergency and other health services in Umingmaktok. She dispenses non-prescription drugs such as aspirin, attends minor injuries and health problems and assesses whether a patient needs to be transferred to Cambridge Bay (Maghagak, Pers. Comm. 1996).

The doctor and the dentist from Cambridge Bay visit Umingmaktok several times a year.

Under the Community Wellness Initiative the community organized and operated a preschool which functioned three days a week (GNWT Department of Health and Social Services, 1996). The 1995-96 budget for the Community Wellness Initiative was \$6,919 (GNWT Department of Health and Social Services, 1996).

3.2.6.7.3 Education and Training

Umingmaktok has a one-room school with seven students and one teacher and offers classes for students in kindergarten to grade seven (Stewart, Pers. Comm., 1996). Students seeking further education must move to another community or take their schooling by correspondence. Funding is provided by the GNWT.

In 1994 the GNWT Labour Force Survey reported that of the working age population in 1994, three residents had a high school diploma and two residents had a certificate or diploma (Table 3.8).

3.2.7 Bathurst Inlet

Bathurst Inlet is a small, remote community located on the western shore of Bathurst Inlet at the mouth of the Burnside River 90 km southwest of Umingmaktok (Figure 2.1). The community is located on the site of a former Hudson's Bay trading post. In 1969 the buildings were modified and since then have been operated as a wilderness lodge.

3.2.7.1 Population and Demographics

The permanent population of Bathurst Inlet has remained at 18 for both census years 1996 and 1991 (Table 3.1). In 1986, 16 residents lived in Bathurst Inlet. The permanent population of Bathurst Inlet is entirely Inuit (Table 3.1).

3.2.7.2 Employment, Income and Workforce

The Bathurst Inlet Lodge is the only source of wage employment in Bathurst Inlet. It provides limited employment opportunities at its facilities and through a guiding service. Other employment opportunities are available through Bathurst Arctic Services, an expediting company which operates from Yellowknife and serves the mineral exploration industry. The lodge and expediting company

are 49% owned by the Burnside Hunters and Trappers Association/Kingaunmiut Ltd. (Howe, Pers. Comm., 1997; Klohn-Crippen, 1993).

Revenue Canada does not release personal income data for Bathurst Inlet as the population is too small.

Bathurst Inlet had 22 cases of income support during the 1995/1996 fiscal year (Table 3.6). The average support payment was \$676. Income support was paid in each month except during August and September (GNWT Department of Education, Culture and Employment, 1996c).

3.2.7.3 Economy

There are few year-round, full-time employment opportunities in Bathurst Inlet. In the summer there is work at the Bathurst Inlet Lodge and during the spring, summer and fall there is work with the mineral exploration industry that is operating in the region. In the spring and fall Inuit guides from the lodge take big game hunters into the central barrenlands (Contwoyto, Kathawachaga and Pellat Lake areas) where they shoot muskoxen, barrenland grizzly bear, wolf and wolverine (GNWT Department of Economic Development and Tourism, 1996). Bathurst Arctic Services also provide canoe outfitting and wilderness camping on the Burnside, Mara, Hood and Thelon rivers (NWT Arctic Tourism, 1997).

3.2.7.4 Transportation and Communications

Bathurst Inlet is served by charter aircraft which land in the ocean, on the ice or on a designated gravel airstrip suitable for twin otters. There are no scheduled air services to Bathurst Inlet.

Telephone service in Bathurst Inlet is provided through one MSAT (mobile satellite) set up at the lodge during the summer months. Some residents have an HF radio (Howe, Pers. Comm., 1997; Tologanak, Pers. Comm., 1996).

3.2.7.5 Community Infrastructure

3.2.7.5.1 Water, Sanitation and Waste Disposal

The residents of Bathurst Inlet are individually responsible for their own water and sanitation services.

3.2.7.5.2 Heat and Power

Fuel oil is used to heat the buildings in Bathurst Inlet.

Electricity is generated using privately owned generators (Wilcox, Pers. Comm., 1996).

3.2.7.6 Housing

Bathurst Inlet had four housing units in 1996 and four housing units in 1991 (Table 3.9). The average number of residents per unit remained constant at 4.5 residents per unit.

3.2.7.7 Community Services

3.2.7.7.1 Protection Services

Policing services are provided by the RCMP detachment in Cambridge Bay (Maghagak, Pers. Comm., 1996).

3.2.7.7.2 Health and Social Services

The doctor and the dentist from Cambridge Bay visit Bathurst Inlet several times a year.

Under the Community Wellness Initiative, the community developed and operated a preschool program; organized a youth program that offered traditional activities; delivered part of an injury prevention program; revised the wellness funding proposal; and identified activities for future wellness activities (GNWT Department of Health and Social Services, 1996). The 1995-96 Community Wellness budget was \$4,992 (GNWT Department of Health and Social Services, 1996).

3.2.7.7.3 Education and Training

There is no school in Bathurst Inlet.

3.3 Land Use

3.3.1 Community Land Use

People from Umingmaktok and Bathurst Inlet use the area around the George Lake site for hunting, fishing and trapping (Figures 3.1 and 3.2). The Burnside Hunters and Trappers Committee has outpost camps on Nose Lake, Contwoyto Lake and Pellatt Lake. Community members harvest caribou and muskox throughout the year and trap wolverine and hunt wolves in season. Some fish are caught through the ice of Contwoyto Lake and other large lakes in the winter (Nunavut Planning Commission, 1996). As the George Lake site is remote from the two communities it is probably visited most often during the winter period when travel across the land is easier. Bathurst Inlet uses their outpost camps as bases for their outfitting trips in the autumn months.

3.3.2 Other Activities in the Vicinity of the George Lake Properties

George Lake is 170 km east of the Lupin Mine, owned by Echo Bay Mines Ltd. This mine was discovered in 1960 and began production in 1982. Since 1960, the area around the mine has been

subject to intermittent bursts of mineral exploration as companies have attempted to discover additional gold deposits. A winter road is constructed annually between Yellowknife and the Lupin mine site. Echo Bay Mines Ltd. is currently developing the Ulu gold deposit, some 150 km north of the Lupin Mine site. Echo Bay plans to transport ore from the Ulu property to the Lupin mill every winter over a winter road.

The George Lake site is 280 km east of the Izok Lake base metal deposit now owned by the Inmet Mining Corporation. This deposit was considered for development in 1994 but all development was postponed until a method could be found to reduce the transportation cost of the concentrate.

Several other mineral properties in the region are currently being bulk-sampled or considered for sampling and/or studied for their possible development. They include BHP Minerals Canada, Boston and Doris gold projects east of Umingmaktok; New Indigo Resources' and Lytton Minerals' Jericho diamond project north of the Lupin Mine site; and Rhonda Mining Corporation's and Noranda Inc.'s Epworth lead-zinc deposit, 240 km south of Kugluktuk (News/North, 1997c).

In addition to this mineral exploration activity, discussions have occurred about extending the winter road from the Lupin Mine to the arctic coast near Kugluktuk and building a deep-water port somewhere on the arctic coast.

Figure 3.1

Umingmaktok's Area of Influence



The heavy dark line outlines Umingmaktok's area of influence (hunting area) within the Kitikmeot as determined by the Nunavut Planning Commission's Kitikmeot Mapping Project (1996).

Figure 3.2

Bathurst Inlet's Area of Influence



X George Lake Site

The heavy dark line outlines Bathurst Inlet's area of influence (hunting area) within the Kitikmeot as determined by the Nunavut Planning Commission's Kitikmeot Mapping Project (1996).

Sources

The following people helped the consultants through the provision of technical knowledge and personal insights.

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Stewart, T., Department of Education, Culture and Employment
Watts, R., Department of Education, Culture and Employment
Westman, D., Department of Economic Development and Tourism
Wilcox, R., Department Municipal and Community Affairs

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

Bolt, N. RCMP, Kugluktuk

OTHERS

Adlem, C., Kitikmeot Health and Social Services Board
Angohaitok, G., Ikaluktutiak Hunters and Trappers Association
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Evalik, I., Hamlet of Cambridge Bay
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Appendix A

Business Directory of

Cambridge Bay

1996

Appendix A
Businesses in Cambridge Bay

(Source: Economic Development and Tourism, 1996c; Northwestel, 1997)

Business Type and Name	Phone Number
------------------------	--------------

Accommodations

Arctic Islands Lodge * @	(403) 983-2345
Enokhok Inn * @	(403) 983-2444
Ikaluktutiak Co-op * @ (Cambridge Bay Hotel)	(403) 983-2215

Accounting Services

Audrey Roberts, CMA @	(403) 983-2661
Brenda Mercer	(403) 983-2011

Air Cargo Services

Canadian North	(403) 983-2435
First Cargo	(403) 983-2919
NWT Air	(403) 983-2656

Air Line Companies

Canadian North	(403) 983-2435
First Air	(403) 983-2929
NWT Air	(403) 983-2591

Aircraft Charter/Rent/Lease

Adlair Aviation Ltd. @	(403) 983-2569
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* Denotes Aboriginal Ownership

@ Denotes GNWT BIP Registration

Business Type and Name	Phone Number
------------------------	--------------

Aero Arctic Helicopters	(403) 983-2211
-------------------------	----------------

Aircraft Services/Maintenance

Adlair Aviation (1983) Ltd. @	(403) 983-2569
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All-Terrain Vehicle Sales/Service

Northern Store	(403) 983-2571
----------------	----------------

Amusement Services/Equipment

Olapkivik Ltd. *	(403) 983-2207
------------------	----------------

Appliance Sales/Service

Victoria Island Electronics	(403) 983-2446
-----------------------------	----------------

Arts/Crafts - Sales

Avingak Art	(403) 983-2065
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Ikaluktutiak Co-op * @	(403) 983-2201
------------------------	----------------

Polar North Collectibles	(403) 983-2180
--------------------------	----------------

Roni's Wool & Things *	(403) 983-2416
------------------------	----------------

Arts/Crafts Supplies

Arctic Accents	(403) 983-2011
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* Denotes Aboriginal Ownership

@ Denotes GNWT BIP Registration

Business Type and Name	Phone Number
------------------------	--------------

Audio Visual Production Services	
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ETC. Polar Ventures @	(403) 983-2067
-----------------------	----------------

Automobile - Parts/Supplies	
------------------------------------	--

Kitikmeot Supplies Ltd. * @	(403) 983-2227
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Automobile - Rental/Leasing	
------------------------------------	--

Cambridge Bay Enterprises @	(403) 983-2777
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Automobile - Repairs/Service	
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Cambridge Bay Enterprises @	(403) 983-2777
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Kingalik Repairs * @	(403) 983-2145
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Bar/Lounge	
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Arctic Islands Lounge *	(403) 983-2345
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Beauty Salons	
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Polar Bear Hair Beauty Salon	(403) 983-2131
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Boiler Distributors & Manufacturers	
--	--

Kitikmeot Supplies Ltd. * @	(403) 983-2227
-----------------------------	----------------

Bookkeeping	
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Brenda Mercer	(403) 983-2011
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* Denotes Aboriginal Ownership

@ Denotes GNWT BIP Registration

Business Type and Name	Phone Number
------------------------	--------------

Building Maintenance/Repairs	
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Fred H. Ross & Associates * @	(403) 983-2331
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Building Supplies	
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Enokhok Development Corp. * @	(403) 983-2562
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Kitikmeot Supplies Ltd. * @	(403) 983-2227
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Caterers	
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Nangipakvik Development Corp. @	(403) 983-2458
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Kitikmeot Caterers Ltd *	(403) 983-2458
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Child Care Services	
----------------------------	--

Cambridge Bay Childcare Centre	(403) 983-2523
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Cleaning/Janitorial	
----------------------------	--

Cambridge Bay Enterprises @	(403) 983-3277
-----------------------------	----------------

Fred H. Ross & Associates * @	(403) 983-2331
-------------------------------	----------------

Kitty's Cleaning Service *	No listing
----------------------------	------------

Clothing - Children's & Infant's Wear	
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Balance Fashions Inc. *	(403) 983-2682
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Clothing - Retail	
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Cariboo Classics *	(403) 983-2682
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* Denotes Aboriginal Ownership

@ Denotes GNWT BIP Registration

Business Type and Name	Phone Number
------------------------	--------------

Cotton Baby *	(403) 983-2682
MA Sherie *	(403) 983-2682
Undercover Ware *	(403) 983-2682

Communication - Equipment/Systems

Horizons North	(403) 983-2744
Ikaluktutiak Co-op * @	(403) 983-2201

Community Development

Kitikmeot Development Corp. *	(403) 983-2458
-------------------------------	----------------

Computer Supplies/Accessories

Kitikmeot Supplies Ltd. * @	(403) 983-2227
-----------------------------	----------------

Consultants - Business

Audrey Roberts, CMA @	(403) 983-2661
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Contractor - Building

Kitikmeot Development Corp. *	(403) 983-2458
-------------------------------	----------------

Contractor - Electrical

Enokhok Development Corp. * @	(403) 983-2562
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* Denotes Aboriginal Ownership

@ Denotes GNWT BIP Registration

Business Type and Name	Phone Number
------------------------	--------------

Contractor - General	
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Devcon Installation Ltd. @	(403) 983-2402
Enokhok Development Corp. * @	(403) 983-2562
Fred H. Ross & Associates * @	(403) 983-2331
Frontec Logistics Corp.	(403) 983-2112
Ikaluktutiak Co-op * @	(403) 983-2201
Kitikmeot Development Corp. *	(403) 983-2458
Nangipakvik Development Corp. @	(403) 983-2458

Contractor - Heating	
-----------------------------	--

Natik Plumbing & Heating Ltd. * @	(403) 983-2268
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Contractor - Mechanical	
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Devcon Installation Ltd. @	(403) 983-2402
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Contractor - Plumbing	
------------------------------	--

Enokhok Development Corp. * @	(403) 983-2562
Maligak Plumbing & Heating * @	(403) 983-2268
Natik Plumbing & Heating Ltd. * @	(403) 983-2268

Convenience Store	
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Kongiakovik Video *	(403) 983-2207
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* Denotes Aboriginal Ownership
 @ Denotes GNWT BIP Registration

Business Type and Name	Phone Number
------------------------	--------------

Courier Service	
------------------------	--

Canadian North	(403) 983-2435
----------------	----------------

Department Stores	
--------------------------	--

Northern Store	(403) 983-2571
----------------	----------------

Electric Companies - Utility	
-------------------------------------	--

NWTPC	(403) 983-2451
-------	----------------

Electric Equipment & Supplies	
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Enokhok Development Corp. * @	(403) 983-2562
-------------------------------	----------------

Kitikmeot Supplies Ltd. * @	(403) 983-2227
-----------------------------	----------------

Electronic Equipment & Supplies	
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Victoria Island Electronics	(403) 983-2446
-----------------------------	----------------

Expediting Service	
---------------------------	--

Omingmuks Logistics *	(403) 983-2189
-----------------------	----------------

Kitikmeot Geological *	No listing
------------------------	------------

Fish & Seafood - Wholesale	
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Kitikmeot Foods Ltd. *	(403) 983-2881
------------------------	----------------

* Denotes Aboriginal Ownership

@ Denotes GNWT BIP Registration

Business Type and Name	Phone Number
------------------------	--------------

Florists - Retail

Flowers by Eve *	(403) 983-2460
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Fuel - Sales

Ikaluktutiak Co-op * @	(403) 983-2201
------------------------	----------------

Grocers - Retail

Ikaluktutiak Co-op * @	(403) 983-2201
------------------------	----------------

Northern Store	(403) 983-2571
----------------	----------------

Guns & Gunsmiths

Kitikmeot Supplies Ltd. * @	(403) 983-2227
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Hardware

Kitikmeot Supplies Ltd. * @	(403) 983-2227
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Heating Equipment & Systems

Enokhok Development Corp. * @	(403) 983-2562
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Kitikmeot Supplies Ltd. * @	(403) 983-2227
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Natik Plumbing & Heating Ltd. * @	(403) 983-2268
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Industrial Supplies & Equipment

Enokhok Development Corp. * @	(403) 983-2562
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Kitikmeot Supplies Ltd. * @	(403) 983-2227
-----------------------------	----------------

* Denotes Aboriginal Ownership

@ Denotes GNWT BIP Registration

Business Type and Name	Phone Number
------------------------	--------------

Interpreting & Translation Services

Elias Nipi *	(403) 983-2895
Hadlari Consulting *	(403) 983-2273
Keelink Translation Services *	(403) 983-2508

Janitorial Services

Enokhok Development Corp. * @	(403) 983-2562
Jimmy Nakoyak @	No Listing
Omingmuks Investments Ltd. * @	(403) 983-2182

Janitorial Supplies

Omingmuks Investments Ltd. * @	(403) 983-2182
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Lawyers

Boyer & Associates	(403) 983-2027
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Lumber

Kitikmeot Supplies Ltd. * @	(403) 983-2227
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Management Training & Development

Polygon Management & Training	(403) 983-2882
-------------------------------	----------------

Marine Salvage

Horizons North	(403) 983-2744
----------------	----------------

* Denotes Aboriginal Ownership
 @ Denotes GNWT BIP Registration

Business Type and Name	Phone Number
------------------------	--------------

Meat - Wholesale	
-------------------------	--

Kitikmeot Foods Ltd. *	(403) 983-2801
------------------------	----------------

Moving & Storage	
-----------------------------	--

Cambridge Bay Enterprises @	(403) 983-2777
-----------------------------	----------------

Inukshuk Enterprises Ltd. * @	(403) 983-2806
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Office Furniture & Equipment	
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Kitikmeot Supplies Ltd. * @	(403) 983-2227
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Office Supplies	
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Kitikmeot Supplies Ltd. * @	(403) 983-2227
-----------------------------	----------------

Outfitting	
-------------------	--

Ekaluktukia HTA *	(403) 983-2426
-------------------	----------------

Inukshuk Enterprises Ltd. * @	(403) 983-2806
-------------------------------	----------------

Personal Goods/Services	
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A & S Ehaloak Ltd. *	(403) 983-2360
----------------------	----------------

Maggy's	(403) 983-2016
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Petroleum Products	
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Fred H. Ross & Associates * @	(403) 983-2331
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* Denotes Aboriginal Ownership
 @ Denotes GNWT BIP Registration

Business Type and Name	Phone Number
------------------------	--------------

Plumbing Fixtures & Supplies

Enokhok Development Corp. * @	(403) 983-2562
Kitikmeot Supplies Ltd. * @	(403) 983-2227
Natik Plumbing & Heating * @	(403) 983-2268

Property Management

Cambridge Bay Properties @	(403) 983-2331
Enokhok Development Corp. * @	(403) 983-2562
Inukshuk Enterprises Ltd. * @	(403) 983-2806
Kitikmeot Development Corp. *	(403) 983-2458
Nangipakvik Development Corp. @	(403) 983-2458
Victoria Island Property Management @	(403) 983-2331

Rental Equipment

Enokhok Development Corp. * @	(403) 983-2562
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Safety Equipment & Clothing

Kitikmeot Supplies Ltd. * @	(403) 983-2227
-----------------------------	----------------

Sauna Service

Polar Bear Hair Beauty Salon	(403) 983-2131
------------------------------	----------------

Secretarial Services

Anaonik Enterprises *	(403) 983-2024
-----------------------	----------------

* Denotes Aboriginal Ownership
 @ Denotes GNWT BIP Registration

Business Type and Name	Phone Number
------------------------	--------------

Knight Sun Security *	(403) 983-2493
-----------------------	----------------

Snowmobile - Service

Kalvik Sales *	(403) 983-2309
----------------	----------------

Sporting Goods - Retail

Kitikmeot Supplies Ltd. * @	(403) 983-2227
-----------------------------	----------------

Surveyors

Kitikmeot Development Corp. *	(403) 983-2458
-------------------------------	----------------

Nangipakvik Development Corp. @	(403) 983-2458
---------------------------------	----------------

Tanning Salon

Polar Bear Hair Beauty Salon	(403) 983-2131
------------------------------	----------------

Taxi Service

Ikaluktutiak Co-op Taxi * @	(403) 983-2201
-----------------------------	----------------

Tools

Kitikmeot Supplies Ltd. * @	(403) 983-2227
-----------------------------	----------------

Tours/Guides/Sightseeing

Cambridge Bay Dog Mushers	(403) 983-2005
---------------------------	----------------

* Denotes Aboriginal Ownership
 @ Denotes GNWT BIP Registration

Business Type and Name	Phone Number
------------------------	--------------

Translation Service	
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Keelinik Translation Service*	(403) 983-2733
-------------------------------	----------------

Transport Service	
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Char Lines	(403) 983-2744
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Northwest Transportation Company Limited	(403) 983-2472
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Travel Service	
-----------------------	--

Top of the World Travel	(403) 983-2031
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Trucking & Freight Services	
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Fred H. Ross & Associates * @	(403) 983-2331
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Vending Machines	
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ETC. Polar Ventures @	(403) 983-2067
-----------------------	----------------

Video Discs & Tapes - Rentals/Sales	
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Kongiakovik Video *	(403) 983-2207
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Watkins	
----------------	--

Watkins Products *	(403) 983-2682
--------------------	----------------

* Denotes Aboriginal Ownership

@ Denotes GNWT BIP Registration

Appendix B

Business Directory of

Kugluktuk

1996

Appendix B Businesses in Kugluktuk

(Source: Economic Development and Tourism, 1996c; NorthwesTel, 1997)

Business Type and Name	Phone Number
-------------------------------	---------------------

Accommodations

Coppermine Inn @	(403) 982-3333
Enokhok Development Corp. * @ (Enokhok Inn)	(403) 982-3197

Accommodations - Bed & Breakfast

Atoyuk Services *	No listing
Enokhok Inn	(403) 982-3197

Advertising Specialties

Nunavut Signs & Drawings	(403) 982-4288
--------------------------	----------------

Air Line Companies

NWT Air	(403) 982-3469
---------	----------------

Aircraft Charter/Rent/Lease

First Air *	(403) 982-3208
Ptarmigan Airways	(403) 982-5422
Adlair Aviation (1993) Ltd.	(403) 983-2569

Amusement Services/Equipment

Kugluktuk Development Corp.	No listing
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* Denotes Aboriginal Ownership
@ Denotes GNWT BIP Registration

Business Type and Name	Phone Number
Arts/Crafts - Sales	
Poivlikmeot Producers Co-op *	(403) 982-4019
Automobile - Rental/Leasing	
Redsons Ltd. @	(403) 982-5200
Automobile - Repairs/Service	
Passage Performance * @	(403) 982-3175
Boat - Cruises	
Coppermine Inn @	(403) 982-3333
Contractor - General	
Arctic Coast Enterprises @	(403) 982-3181
Enokhok Development Corp. * @	(403) 982-3197
Fred H. Ross & Associates @	(403) 982-3003
Mulco Ltd. @	(403) 982-3001
RCM Enterprises @	(403) 982-4056
Contractor - Heating	
Arctic Coast Enterprises @	(403) 982-3181
Kugluktuk Plumbing & Heating *	(403) 982-3171
Natik Plumbing & Heating *	(403) 982-3355

* Denotes Aboriginal Ownership

@ Denotes GNWT BIP Registration

Business Type and Name	Phone Number
Contractor - Plumbing	
Arctic Coast Enterprises @	(403) 982-3181
Contractor - Plumbing (Cont'd)	
Kugluktuk Plumbing & Heating *	(403) 982-3171
Natik Plumbing & Heating Ltd. *	(403) 982-3355
Department Stores	
Kugluktuk Co-op Ltd. *	(403) 982-4231
Northern Store	(403) 982-4171
Expediting Service	
Larry Whittacker	(403) 982-3161
Gasoline Stations	
Kugluktuk Co-op Ltd. @	(403) 982-4231
Grocers - Retail	
Kugluktuk Co-op Ltd. *	(403) 982-4231
Northern Store	(403) 982-4171
Janitorial Services	
Passage Performance * @	(403) 982-3175

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Business Type and Name	Phone Number
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Marine Transport	
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Larry Whittacker	(403) 982-3161
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Personal Goods/Services	
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Avon	(403) 982-5905
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Rental Accommodation	
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Fred H. Ross & Associates @	(403) 982-3003
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Larry Whittacker	(403) 982-3161
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Tours/Guides/Sightseeing	
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Aime's Arctic Tours *	No listing
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Coppermine HTA *	(403) 982-4908
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Transport Service	
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HTM Transport	(403) 982-3001
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Tupperware Sales	
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Tupperware	(403) 982-4300
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Video Discs & Tapes - Rentals/Sales	
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Above Horizons	No listing
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* Denotes Aboriginal Ownership

@ Denotes GNWT BIP Registration

Appendix C

Business Directory of

Gjoa Haven

1996

Appendix C Businesses in Gjoa Haven

(Source: Economic Development and Tourism, 1996c, NorthwesTel, 1997)

Business Type and Name	Phone Number
Accommodations	
Amundsen Hotel *	(403) 360-6176
Kekertak Co-op * @	(403) 360-7271
Accommodations - Bed & Breakfast	
Mary's Bed & Breakfast * @	(403) 360-6032
Air Cargo	
First Air *	(403) 360-6612
Air Line Companies	
First Air *	(403) 360-6612
Ptarmigan Airways	(403) 360-6247
Arts/Crafts - Sales	
Avaalu *	(403) 360-7921
Kekertak Co-op * @	(403) 360-7271
Automobile - Rental/Leasing	
Redsons Ltd. @	(403) 982-5200

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Business Type and Name	Phone Number
Building Maintenance/Repairs	
E & M Contracting * @	(403) 360-6290
Consultants - Management	
Kigavik ITD *	(403) 360-8028
Contractor - Building	
Aaluk's Contracting *	No listing
Northstar Construction *	(403) 360-6200
Contractor - Construction	
APM Construction Ltd. * @	(403) 360-7172
Ninety North Construction	(403) 360-6107
Contractor - General	
E & M Contracting * @	(403) 360-6290
Gjoa Haven Development Corp. * @	(403) 360-6008
Northstar Construction *	(403) 360-6200
Okkuk Construction Ltd. @	(403) 360-6110
Okkuk Ltd. @	(403) 360-6084
Convenience Store	
Corner Store *	(403) 360-6055
Gjoa Smoke Shop *	(403) 360-6362

* Denotes Aboriginal Ownership

@ Denotes GNWT BIP Registration

Business Type and Name	Phone Number
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Department Stores	
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Northern Store	(403) 360-7261
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Electric Companies - Utility	
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Northwest Territories Power Corporation	(403) 360-7411
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Gravel Hauling	
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Anaittuq Trucking *	No listing
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Grocers - Retail	
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Kekertak Co-op * @	(403) 360-7271
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Northern Store	(403) 360-7261
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Guide Service	
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Mary's Bed & Breakfast * @	(403) 360-6032
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Janitorial Services	
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Carter's Cleaning	(403) 360-6238
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Mineral Exploration	
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Megagern Ltd.	(403) 360-6188
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Outfitting	
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Gjoa Haven Tours *	(403) 360-6249
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* Denotes Aboriginal Ownership

@ Denotes GNWT BIP Registration

Business Type and Name	Phone Number
Petroleum Produces	
Kekertak Co-op * @	(403) 360-7271
Rental Accommodation	
Kikitak Housing Association *	(403) 360-7151
Restaurants	
Amundsen Hotel *	(403) 360-6176
Mary's Bed & Breakfast * @	(403) 360-6032
Storage - Self Service	
Gjoa's Taxi Cartage & Shop	(403) 360-6122
Taxi Service	
Gjoa's Taxi Cartage & Shop	(403) 360-6122
Teas - Herbal	
Canadian Tundra Tea *	(403) 360-7271
Tours/Guides/Sightseeing	
Gjoa Haven HTA *	(403) 360-6028
Takkrug Tundra Tours *	(403) 360-6448

* Denotes Aboriginal Ownership
 @ Denotes GNWT BIP Registration

Business Type and Name	Phone Number
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Transport Service	
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Corner Store *	(403) 360-6055
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Trimac * @	(403) 360-6221
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Trucking & Freight Services	
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APM Construction Ltd. * @	(403) 360-7172
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Gjoa Haven Development Corporation * @	(403) 360- 6008
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* Denotes Aboriginal Ownership
@ Denotes GNWT BIP Registration

Appendix D

Business Directory of

Taloyoak

1996

Appendix D
Businesses in Taloyoak

(Source: Economic Development and Tourism, 1996c; NorthwesTel, 1997)

Business Type and Name	Phone Number
Accommodations	
Boothia Ventures * @	(403) 561-5300
Paleojook Co-op Hotel * @	(403) 561-5803
Air Line Companies	
First Air	(403) 561-5400
Ptarmigan Airways	(403) 561-5223
Animal/Pet Supplies/Services	
Taloyoak Qimmiq Kennels *	No listing
Arts/Crafts - Sales	
Paleajook Eskimo Co-op * @	(403) 561-5221
Taluq Designs Ltd.*	No listing
Arts/Crafts - Supplies	
Teluqroak Crafts	(403) 561-5280
Cable Television Companies	
Aqsaqniq Cable Ltd *	(403) 561-8363

* Denotes Aboriginal Ownership

@ Denotes GNWT BIP Registration

Business Type and Name	Phone Number
Carpenters	
Pauloosie's Contracting *	No listing
Cleaning/Janitorial	
Aggiq Cleaning *	(403) 561-5220
Clothing - Traditional	
Netilikmeot Anakavik Producers *	(403) 561-5280
Consultants - Business	
T & S Consulting	(403) 561-5805
Contractor - Electrical	
Spence Bay Electric Ltd. @	(403) 561-5805
Contractor - General	
Aqsaqniq Ltd @	(403) 561-5318
Gyr Construction * @	(403) 561-5571
Lyall Construction Ltd * @	No listing
Ninety North Construction	(403) 561-6355
Contractor - Painting	
Pauloosie's Contracting *	No listing

* Denotes Aboriginal Ownership

@ Denotes GNWT BIP Registration

Business Type and Name	Phone Number
Department Stores	
Northern Store	(403) 561-5121
Economic Development	
Aqsaqniq Development Corp. Ltd *	(403) 561-6363
Electric Companies - Utility	
Northwest Territories Power Corporation	(403) 561-5451
Fuel - Sales	
Gyr Construction * @	(403)561-5571
Lyall Enterprises Ltd. *	(403) 561-5571
General Store	
Paleajook Eskimo Co-op * @	(403) 561-5221
Grocers - Retail	
Northern Store	(403) 561-5121
Guide Service	
Hunters & Trappers Association *	(403) 561-5066
Interpreting & Translation Services	
B & E Enterprises *	(403) 561-5067

* Denotes Aboriginal Ownership

@ Denotes GNWT BIP Registration

Business Type and Name	Phone Number
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Janitorial Services	
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Koayaot Enterprises *	No listing
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Kennels	
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Taloyoak Qimmiq Kennels *	No listing
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Land Development Companies	
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Tungavik Federation of Nunavut	(403) 562-5106
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Rental Accommodation	
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Eric & Anita Deutschmann	No listing
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Paleajook Hotel (Co-op) * @	(403) 561-5221
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Restaurants	
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Hannah's Canteen *	(403) 561-6259
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Sapunlaqtitt *	(403) 561-6702
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Taxi Service	
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Lyall's Taxi & Cartage *	(403) 561-6363
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Television Stations/Broadcasting Co.	
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Inuit Broadcasting Corp *	(403) 561-6404
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* Denotes Aboriginal Ownership

@ Denotes GNWT BIP Registration

Business Type and Name**Phone Number****Tours/Guides/Sightseeing**

Spence Bay HTA *

(403) 561-5066

Transport Service

Lyall's Taxi & Cartage *

(403) 561-6363

* Denotes Aboriginal Ownership

@ Denotes GNWT BIP Registration

Appendix E

Business Directory of

Pelly Bay

1996

Appendix E Businesses in Pelly Bay

(Source: Economic Development and Tourism, 1996c; NorthwesTel, 1997)

Business Type and Name	Phone Number
Accommodations	
Inukshuk Inn Ltd.	(403) 769-7211
Air Line Companies	
First Air	(403) 769-7505
Ptarmigan Airways Ltd.	(403) 769-7890
Automobile - Repairs/Service	
Koomuit Co-op Garage *	(403) 769-6042
Contractors - General	
Koomiut Co-op Contractors * @	(403) 769-6231
Country Foods	
Guy Kakkearnium *	(403) 769-8481
Electric Companies - Utility	
Northwest Territories Power Corporation	(403) 769-7201
General Store	
Koomuit Co-op * @	(403) 769-6231

* Denotes Aboriginal Ownership

@ Denotes GNWT BIP Registration

Business Type and Name	Phone Number
Groceries - Retail	
Koomuit Co-op * @	(403) 769-6231
Interpreting & Translation Services	
Nick Angutinnaq *	No listing
Outfitting	
Pelly Bay HTA *	No listing
Restaurants	
Inukshuk Inn Ltd. *	(403) 769-7211
Tours/Guides/Sightseeing	
Pelly Bay HTA *	No listing

* Denotes Aboriginal Ownership
 @ Denotes GNWT BIP Registration

Appendix F

Business Directory of

Umingmaktok

1996

* Denotes Aboriginal Ownership

@ Denotes GNWT BIP Registration

Appendix F
Businesses in Umingmaktok

(Source: Economic Development and Tourism, 1996c, Northwestel, 1997)

Business Type and Name	Phone Number
Fuel & Groceries	
Umingmaktok Co-op *	No listing

* Denotes Aboriginal Ownership
@ Denotes GNWT BIP Registration